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Phalguna 5, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Friday, February 24, 1961/ Phalguna 5, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at one minute past Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I am late by a minute.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What happens, Sir, when both you and the Deputy-Speaker are not here? Shall we be allowed to elect somebody?

Mr. Speaker: That contingency does not occur, has not occurred. The House will now take up questions.

Rural Universities

\+

*281. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up four more Rural Universities during the Third Five Year Plan in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the places where they will be set up; and

(c) the amount to be spent on the same?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). The Working Group appointed by the Planning Commission to formulate proposals on Agricultural Education and Research in connection with the Third Five Year Plan has recommended a provision of Rs. 4 crores in the Third Five Year Plan for the establishment of five more Agricultural Universities. The exact number and location of these Universities will be decided only after the Government of India take a final decision to assist the State Government to establish such Universities.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know whether any special courses of studies are to be taught in these rural universities?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Nothing absolutely special—I do not know what my hon. friend means—but the whole conception and structure of the university is different from the pattern we have in the ordinary universities.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Is the difference only in the location of the universities or in the courses of studies to be taught in these rural universities? What is the special difference between the other universities and this?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The idea is that these universities are going to be on the model of the Land Grant Universities of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker: They may not know.

Shri S. K. Patil: There will be a bias so far as agriculture is concerned. They will deal with agricultural subjects, coupled with animal husbandry. Therefore, wherever there is an atmosphere and preparation of these things, later on they will develop into these rural universities. There is an example of a rural university—I am merely stating this in order to make it clear—that we have established in Uttar Pradesh, a university of this type in the Tarai farm.

Now the universities will be more or less on that pattern.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether such an atmosphere has been created in any other State and whether any other States have approached Government to establish such university in their areas?

Shri S. K. Patil: There is almost competition, almost from every State. But the States that have been processing it for a long time and which have been approaching us all the time, apart from Uttar Pradesh where a university has been established, are Punjab, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जो देहाती विश्वविद्यालय खोले गये हैं या रूरल इन्स्टिट्यूट खोले गये हैं, उन को वह मान्यता नहीं प्राप्त है जो दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज को प्राप्त है ? यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या उपाय करेगी ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : यह देहाती विश्वविद्यालय या यूनिवर्सिटीज नहीं हैं । विश्वविद्यालय दूसरी चीज होती है और वह खाली उत्तर प्रदेश में है, दूसरी जगहों में नहीं है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: जिस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में विचपुरी में रूरल इन्स्टिट्यूट खोला गया है या रुद्रपुर में खोला गया है, इन विश्वविद्यालयों की परीक्षाओं को पास कर के जो लड़के निकलेंगे, उन की जो डिगरियां या डिप्लोमा होंगे क्या उन को वही मान्यता प्राप्त होगी जो दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों की डिगरियों और डिप्लोमा को प्राप्त होती है, नौकरी आदि पाने के सम्बन्ध में ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : रुद्रपुर में तो है । वही एक उत्तर प्रदेश में बनाया गया है, जो तराई फार्म से सम्बन्धित है । लेकिन दूसरे जो हैं वह खाली डिप्लोमा देंगे । उन का यूनिवर्सिटी का स्टेटस नहीं है । जब वे विश्वविद्यालय बनेंगे तब उन को विश्वविद्यालय का स्टेटस दिया जायगा ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In the matter of the establishment of such universities, may I know how the expenditure involved is shared by the Centre and the State Governments?

Shri S. K. Patil: That pattern is not uniform, nor has it been finally decided, because we get some help from the Uinted States of America—but it is not for running them, it is for building, etc. Besides that, the university studies are always a subject of the State. The State makes the statute. Whether the Government should go to the help of the State in order to give financial aid etc. is on the same pattern as in other universities.

कारीगरों की अध्ययन यात्रा

*२८२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री हेम राज :

क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री १९ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९६९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारीगरों के लिये अध्ययन-यात्रा आयोजित करने की योजना के बारे में इस बीच अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस स्वीकृत योजना पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायगा ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) योजना की विस्तृत रूप-रेखा सम्बन्धी टिप्पण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है ।

टिप्पणी

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों के अध्ययन पर्यटनों की अनुमोदित योजना की विस्तृत रूप-रेखा

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रकार के अध्ययन पर्यटन संगठित करने का विचार है :

१. अखिल भारत अध्ययन पर्यटन :

ये अध्ययन पर्यटन विशिष्ट वर्ग के लोगों के लिए संगठित किये जायेंगे, उदाहरणार्थ पंचायती राज कार्यकर्ता, किसान, कारीगर, लघु-उद्योगपति, सहकारी कार्यकर्ता आदि । प्रत्येक दल में लगभग ५० व्यक्ति होंगे । अध्ययन पर्यटन उद्देशीय होंगे और पर्यटकों एवं विकसित क्षेत्रों की स्थिति के अनुसार संगठित किये जायेंग ।

अभिप्राय यह है कि उपर्युक्त विभिन्न वर्गों के लोगों को ऐसे अध्ययन पर्यटनों के लिए ऐसे स्थानों पर ले जाया जायगा जिनसे उन्हें अधिकाधिक लाभ हो । उदाहरणार्थ सिंचाई वाले इलाके के धान की बुआई करने वाले सब से अच्छे किसानों को भारतवर्ष के उन इलाकों में ले जाया जायगा जहां धान की बुआई के लिए उन्नत तरीके अपनाय जाते हैं । देहाती कारीगरों को दस्तकारी इलाकों, लघु-दस्तकारी विद्यालयों और ऐसी दूसरी जगहों, जहां उनकी रुचि व लाभ होगा, ले जाया जायगा । सहकारी कार्यकर्ताओं को एसे स्थानों पर ले जाया जायगा जहां सब से अच्छी सहकारी संस्थाएं, सहकारी प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय, सहकारी कृषि फार्म हों और ऐसी दूसरी जगहों जो उनके लिए उपयोगी हों । इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायगा कि ये पर्यटन केवल सैरगाहों के पर्यटन न बन जायें ।

चुनाव योग्यता के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों की सिफारिशों से करने का विचार है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में १,००० व्यक्तियों को ले जाने की आशा है । प्रति व्यक्ति २०० रुपये खर्च का अन्दाजा है जो केन्द्र/राज्य सरकार और व्यक्ति के बीच बराबर रूप से बांटा जायगा । तीसरी योजना काल में कुल २ लाख रुपय के खर्च का अन्दाजा है ।.

२. राज्य अध्ययन पर्यटन :

ये पर्यटन भी उद्देशीय होंगे और विकास क्षेत्रों और पर्यटकों की स्थिति के अनुसार संगठित किये जावेंगे और उपर्युक्त वर्गों के लोगों को लागू होंगे । ये अध्ययन पर्यटन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संगठित किये जावेंगे और प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निश्चित नहीं किया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में १३,००० व्यक्तियों को ले जाने का अंदाजा है । प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए अधिक से अधिक खर्च की आशा १०० रुपये तक है जो केन्द्र/राज्य सरकार और व्यक्ति के बीच बराबर रूप से बांटा जायेगा । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में इन पर्यटनों पर कुल १३ लाख रुपये के खर्च का अनुमान है ।

३. जिलों में अध्ययन पर्यटन :
खण्डों में अध्ययन पर्यटन :

ये अध्ययन पर्यटन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संगठित किये जायेंग और इनका विस्तारपूर्वक आयोजन भी उनके द्वारा ही किया जायेगा । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन अध्ययन पर्यटनों के लिए कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी जायेगी ।

Shri Tangamani: In this new scheme of the tour of artisans, may I know whether those artisans who are selected for touring the States, namely the 13,000, will be the same as those who are to tour the whole of India, namely the thousand that is set apart?

Shri B. S. Murthy: No, Sir.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there will be any reservation for the backward States like Assam in the all-India study groups.

Shri B. S. Murthy: All steps will be taken to include as many persons as possible from the backward areas and backward classes as well.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: From the statement liad on the Table I find that for the study tours in blocks

there will be no assistance given from the Centre. But as it is, the State blocks have very little money. Will this question be considered, so, that some assistance may be given for this also?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This question was also considered, not only by our Ministry but also the Planning Commission and the Industries Ministry; and we thought the financial assistance is not necessary for study tours in the blocks.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement I find that Rs. 15 lakhs has been allotted for the entire Third Plan period. May I know how much is going to be spent for the next year, that is 1961-62?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The details are now being drawn up.

Shri P. C. Borodah The hon. the Deputy Minister was just now telling us that they would look to the interests of the backward classes and backward areas. My question was whether there would be reservation for backward States?

Shri B. S. Murthy: States as such cannot be classified as backward or forward States, but if there is any necessity for special consideration for a certain number of people going from a certain State, this question can also be taken into consideration.

Sewage for Irrigation in Delhi

***283. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) which of the Delhi villages are given treated Sewage effluent for irrigation purposes;

(b) how this contaminated the drinking water supply of the area; and

(c) how many persons are affected and for how long?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The villages that are given sewage effluent for irrigation purposes are as under:—

In the North

1. Mukand Pur.
2. Shanhjarpur.
3. Bhalsua Jhangirpur.
4. Kamal Pur.
5. Jharoda.

In the South.

1. Madan Pur.
2. Ali.
3. Jetpur.
4. Molabund.
5. Jasola.
6. Okhla.
7. Bahapur.
8. Saidabad.
9. Tekhand.
10. Badar Pur.
11. Jogabai.
12. Kotla.

(b) This has happened in the villages in the south. After many years, the quality of the drinking water in the Shallow Wells gets deteriorated.

(c) The population so affected would be about 8,000. The present conditions have been in existence for the last few years.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the entire population of these villages, these 8,000 people, depend entirely for their water supply on these shallow wells, and that the well water has been polluted and undrinkable according to the health authorities for the last few years?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir. I is a fact. After many years this problem has come up. The Delhi Corporation is considering this problem very seriously. They have two plans before them to supply good and fresh water for these people by digging tubewell and by connecting from the main filtered water supply from Delhi City itself.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that for lack of planning and foresight, these people had to depend entirely on this polluted water for the last three or four years, and yet no steps have been taken for making pure water supply?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it, that steps are being taken.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Steps are being taken. One tubewell was dug, and it was found that it was unsuccessful. Now there is a plan to supply drinking water from Delhi main itself.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know whether the sewage is treated?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir. This sewage is supplied only after treating it twice. In spite of it, it has occurred in Delhi because the water table in Delhi is very close to the ground.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ गांवों में पीने का साफ और शुद्ध पानी देने की योजना थी ? अगर हां, तो क्या कारण है कि उसको अब तक दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने या म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन ने कार्यान्वित नहीं किया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अलग बात है । यह सवाल तो उन गांवों को वाटर सप्लाई के बारे में है जहां का पानी सीवेज की वजह से कंटेमिनेट हो गया है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : यह इसी से सम्बन्ध रखता है ।

Mr. Speaker: This is a different question altogether.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that this question regarding pipe water supply has been in cold storage for the last three or four years only because of certain minor matters like the non-supply of pipes etc., and the people have been forced to take this water?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No, Sir. Work was begun near place called Madanpur Kader. There, the first plan was to dig a tubewell. That failed. The second alternative was to supply from the Delhi main, and the work is being considered now.

Farmers' Bank

***284. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 339 on the 18th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal for setting up of a Farmers' Bank; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The Government of India considered the proposal in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and decided that it was not desirable for Central Government or for the Reserve Bank of India to associate itself with the proposal for setting up of a National Farmers' Bank. However, on the basis of a proposal received from some agriculturists and persons connected with Bharat Krishak Samaj and Farmers' Forum, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi registered an institution called "The Farmers' Bank of India Ltd., on 22nd November, 1960.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government have also received such proposals from other States in this regard?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Not to my knowledge.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किसानों को इस बैंक से कुछ कर्जा भी मिलेगा या सिर्फ रुपया जमा करने के लिए ही यह बैंक है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I cannot answer this question because it is the bylaws and rules of the bank that will attend to these questions.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What is the capital of this bank?

Shri B. S. Murthy: In the papers submitted by the organisers to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, I do not think they have stated any amount as the capital.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether there is any provision in this connection for having branches of the bank concerned in different States of the country?

Shri B. S. Murthy: According to my information, the proposed bank contemplates setting up branches.

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): May I add something? The policy of the Government very firmly is to have democratic centralisation of people's institutions and democratic decentralisation of Government. The Government is totally opposed, on principle, to the setting up of an all-India bank for farmers from the top, but a bank has been registered and we shall collect further details about it, how it got registered, what are the implications of it etc. and I shall be very happy to submit the details to the House.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Deputy Minister, in his reply, said that the Government and or the Reserve Bank do not consider it desirable to associate themselves with this proposed bank. May I know the reasons for the Reserve Bank not lending a helping hand to a bank of the farmers?

Mr. Speaker: He has said so. They want decentralisation.

Shri S. K. Dey: A bank which is created at the top for farmers is not likely to help the large masses of the poorer farmers in the country. If at all, it is likely to help some rich farmers therefore, it was felt by the Reserve Bank as also the Government of India that if the farmer was to get banking assistance, he must begin to get assistance from institutions created at the village level or above, and then have institutions growing from there organically upwards in a democratic way.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Is it not a fact that the Farmers' Bank of America plays an important role in providing credit for the farmers; if so, is it not advisable for the Reserve Bank and the Government to take a leaf from the American experiment and associate themselves with this proposal of having a Farmers' Bank?

Shri S. K. Dey: That is precisely what the Reserve Bank and the Central banks in the country and the apex banks in the States are attempting to do, and from the statement of the expansion that has taken place already during the Second Plan in the volume of credit to the farmers, it would be clear that this assistance is being given.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Who are the organisers of the proposed bank, papers for which have been submitted for registration, and how is it that the Minister thinks that this bank will be set up from the top and that the farmers themselves will not be associated with it?

Shri S. K. Dey: As I said, any bank which is registered from the top and expects to serve this whole country of 250 or 300 million of farming population is likely to concentrate itself on the cream rather than the mass of the people.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Who are the organisers?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have already given.

Shri Tyagi: Are the Government aware that one of the promoters of the bank is an important member of the Central Government? Was he consulted before the proposal was rejected by the Government?

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not understand. The Government has taken the whole question into consideration. It has examined it very thoroughly in collaboration with the Reserve Bank, and the Government considered it was undesirable.

Shri Tyagi: Did the Government discuss the matter with their own member who was one of the promoters of this bank?

Shri S. K. Dey: Government does not have to examine it with any member of the Government who has represented himself in this matter in the capacity of a non-official from outside.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the attitude of the Ministry of Agriculture in this matter, and whether they were consulted or not? Is it not a fact that it has the support of the Ministry of Agriculture?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Since this matter falls within the purview of the other Ministry, for which my colleague is answering, surely my Ministry has no say in the matter.

Shri Tyagi: The Agriculture Minister promotes a certain thing, and the other Minister is repudiating it. This is something serious. Why could they not settle matters between themselves?

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Members want to know is this. Whether in an official or unofficial capacity, if the Minister of Agriculture has taken interest in this matter, should he not be the first person to be consulted as to why he has done so and whether he has reasonable grounds for doing so?

Shri S. K. Patil: The Minister of Agriculture is here and he can answer.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): According to my understanding, any group of persons can register a co-operative society, and nobody has got any right to object to it, whether it is from the top or from the bottom. I am responsible for getting this Farmers' Bank registered. Of course, my hon. friend has a different reading of it. He thinks that a central organisation working from the centre is undesirable and does not deserve to be there. I do not know whether any illegality has been committed by this society. I for one, think that it is necessary in the interests of the country and also beneficial. I have associated myself with it in my private capacity and not as Minister of Agriculture.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is a conflict between the two Ministers.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is Government policy on this matter?

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must assist the House in this matter. Only yesterday, the Prime Minister told the House that planning meant co-ordinating a million things. Here is a negation of that stand by the two Ministries. We want your co-operation and assistance to defend us against being misled in this fashion. You should compel one of the two Ministers to disclose how it came to pass that things have developed to such a stage that one Ministry is directly contradicting the other.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has been hearing as much as I have done. Shri S. K. Dey has said that no Minister associated himself in an official capacity, and, therefore, it is not as if his colleague has entered into it in that capacity. It did not stop with that. The Minister of Agriculture got up and said that he had a different view, and he did so in an unofficial capacity.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He says that he is responsible.

Mr. Speaker: He is responsible as a director. Therefore, it is not as if there is a difference of opinion in the Cabinet or in the Government as a whole. There may be differences of opinion, that is, differences in private opinions. Anyhow, inasmuch as Members of the Government have different views, they will try not to allow such things to come up before the House hereafter: they will settle matters themselves.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: But then the question remains whether it will not hamper progress or development of agriculture as such. The Minister of

Agriculture is responsible for the development of the agricultural side, while the Minister of Community Development is responsible for assisting it. But they have got differing views. So, how shall the co-ordination be effected?

Mr. Speaker: I am asking them to settle it between themselves.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister has stated that Government's policy is to go in for democratic decentralisation. In view of this, may I know whether Government will try to nationalise the other banks also which are controlled by a few persons?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of the main question.

Bhakra Power to Delhi

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*285. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1229 on the 1st April, 1960 and state the action taken by the Centre in regard to the levy of tax by the Punjab Government on the sale of Bhakra Power to Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The question whether the Government of Punjab are legally competent to levy duty on the sale of power to Delhi, is being examined.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: May I know how long the Government of Punjab will take in deciding about this levy?

Shri Hathi: It is not for the Punjab Government to decide. The matter has been referred to the Solicitor-General. The Delhi Administration and the Punjab Government have to represent their views to him, and then the matter will be decided.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether such levy is not already being imposed by various other States, and if so, why the right of the Punjab Government is being restricted?

Shri Hathi: The question is one of not levying this tax on the consumer within the State, but it is a question of levy on consumption of power outside the State.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Apart from the question of legality or the right of the Punjab Government to levy this tax on the consumers in Delhi, may I know whether Government do not think it advisable that on principle they should not come in the way, but they should allow the Punjab Government to do so?

Shri Hathi: No; the Delhi Administration have taken objection to it on the ground that the Punjab Government cannot legally do it. The question is being examined only legally.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the Rajasthan Government is also financially interested in this proposal, and what is their reaction in the matter?

Shri Hathi: I have not got with me the reaction of the Rajasthan Government.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question, it was stated that the Punjab Government should decide this question in consultation with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. May I know what advice has been given by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to the Punjab Government in this regard?

Shri Hathi: Ultimately, it was decided that the opinion of the Solicitor-General should be obtained, and the Legal Departments of both the States should represent their case to him, and then we would be naturally guided by the opinion of the Solicitor-General in this matter.

Mechanised Farms

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*286 **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Assar:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 743 on the 6th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the question of setting up new mechanised farms on the lines of the Suratgarh Mechanised Farm in Rajasthan has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether there are any negotiations going on with the Russians for this purpose?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There are no negotiations with the Russians for the starting of these farms. Government have appointed a committee for this purpose, and they are going round, and they are about to submit their report, and their report is expected by the end of this month.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know the input and output of the Suratgarh farm per acre, as compared with those in the other ordinary farms in the country?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That does not arise out of the main question. Still, I am prepared to answer. Last year, it was about 12 maunds per acre, and year before last, it was 20 maunds per acre. Compared to the output in the adjoining fields in Rajasthan the yield is almost double. This year we expect a bumper crop, and the Suratgarh crop is very good this year.

Shri P. R. Patel: What about the input, that is, the expenses incurred?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: If the hon. Member gives me notice of a separate question I shall give the details.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस मिकैनाइज्ड फार्म के नमने को देख कर दूसरे राज्यों में भी इस तरह के फार्म्स खोलने का सुझाव आया है और यदि हां तो किन किन राज्यों की ओर से ऐसा सुझाव आया है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : अब जहां पर भी उसके लिए एक जगह पर १०,००० एकड़ से लेकर ३०,००० एकड़ तक जमीन होगी और कुछ अन्य शर्तें जोकि कमेटी की रेकमेंडेशंस् हैं, जहां भी यह सब बातें सुलभ होंगी वहां पर ऐसा फार्म खोला जा सकता है ।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The Deputy Minister replied that a committee had been appointed. May I know the names of the members of the committee, and how long they will take to submit their report?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There are eight members on this committee, namely the Secretary to our Ministry, Shri Damle, Shri Jogendra Singh, M.P., Shri J. S. Patel, Agricultural Commissioner, Shri Kanwar Sain, Administrator, Rajasthan Canal Project, Maj. Gen. Mahadeo Singh, General Manager, Suratgarh Farm, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Shri Nawab Singh, Adviser, Planning Commission, and Shri Mahavir Prasad, Irrigation Adviser.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Deputy Minister has stated that no negotiations are going on. Is he in a position to contradict the statement by the Minister and Counsellor for Agricultural Affairs in the USSR Embassy in Delhi, saying that negotiations are under way for having more State farms like Suratgarh in various parts of the country?

Shri S. K. Patil: Even if there are some talks, Government never tells anybody about these talks, unless there is any finality; casually, we may mention. They were responsible for this one farm. They are kind enough, and whenever they come they visit the farms and so on. Unless these negotiations reach any finality, it is not wise to speak about them.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether there is any proposal to enlarge the Suratgarh mechanised farm, and if so, the nature of the help which is being received from the Soviet Union?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is not that necessarily we require help from outside. If there is a possibility of either enlarging one farm or having new farms, we ourselves will have it. It is not necessary that the foreign assistance must come.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know how many farms Government propose to set up, and whether it is not a fact that the Rajasthan Canal Area promises prospects for any number of such farms, even up to eight or ten?

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. Member is well informed. We are already making a provision of somewhere about Rs. 5 crores in the Third Plan, and I believe two or even more farms would be there in that area, when the irrigation goes through.

Shri Tyagi: May I know what is the pattern of payment of wages in this Farm? Is it the same old capitalist pattern of paying daily wages or the Russian pattern of giving incentives to the wage-earners by means of taking into calculation their daily norms etc?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This Farm is a highly mechanised farm where there is very little labour engaged. Only 500 people are working there. We do have casual labour in certain seasons when harvesting and sowing take place, for which we pay daily wages. As regards permanent employees, their wages are according to the wages of people who work in other farms in India.

Shri Tyagi: There is no incentive given by this method. . .

Mr. Speaker: We are going into too many details. The questions is whether any other farms are going to be set up. The details are not to be discussed now.

Shri Tyagi: The impression originally was....

Mr. Speaker: Anything may be interesting, but the question concerns the setting up of other farms so that there may be greater yield and greater production. That is the main matter. Others are details about wages and so on.

Shri Tyagi: It is not only production, but also the pattern of production, treatment of labour etc. In this mechanised Farm, they should encourage people to produce more.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow such questions.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The hon. Member should know that even in Russia there are two kinds of farms, the *kolkhoz* and *sofokhoz*. He is taking of the *kolkhoz*. This is not a *kolkhoz*, but *sofokhoz*; it is a State Farm.

Shri Tyagi: I have visited both these types of farms. In both these, wages are given by way of incentive so that there is more production and more wages.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Our mechanised farm which is Government-owned is exactly like the

sofokhoz in Russia. The other is kolkhoz, collective farm. Here our Farm is just like a mechanised farm owned by the Government.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that negotiations are going on for setting up a second mechanised farm also near about Suratgarh?

Shri S. K. Patil: Apart from the negotiations, that is the only place—Rajasthan—where you can have 10,000 and 30,000 acres because it is an undeveloped area with a small population. When irrigation facilities become available, the possibility of having such farms will be only in that State.

Mangalore Port

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287. { **Shri Osman Ali Khan:** / **Shri Raghunath Singh:** }

Will the Minister of **Transport** and **Communications** be pleased to state

(a) whether Rumania or any other foreign Government has expressed her willingness to assist India in developing Mangalore Port for the supply of iron ore;

(b) whether the Planning Commission have approved in principle the development of the Port; and

(c) whether Government have come to an agreement in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Osman Ali Khan: May I know Czechoslovakia, which is buying 2 million tons of iron ore, from India, has offered to assist in the development of the Mangalore Port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as my information goes, no such specific proposal has been made to us so far.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Yesterday the Minister of Commerce and Industry was pleased to state that Rumania has placed an other with us for 1 million tons of iron ore. According to the agreement, through which port is delivery to be made to that country?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Presumably, the Rumanians have got the Mangalore Port in view. But that has yet to be taken into consideration.

Shri Mohammed Imam: My question is according to the present agreement to supply them 1 million tons, which is the port through which delivery is to be made?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That question should presumably be asked of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Movement of Coal

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*288. { **Shri Morarka:** / **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** / **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** / **Shri Nathwani:** / **Shri Hem Barua:** }

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new system envisaging a radical change in the pattern of movement of coal is under consideration of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No new system envisaging a radical change in the pattern of movement of coal is under consideration. With a view, however, to create transport capacity to meet the need for moving the quantity of increased output of coal envisaged under the Third Plan, a new improved type of heavy capacity BOX wagon has been introduced. Movement is to be arranged in block rakes of such wagons from collieries and washeries to coal dumps to be located in various states.

(b) (i) The carrying capacity of each BOX type wagon is 55 tons against 22 tons of ordinary four-wheelers. These wagons are fitted with centre buffer couplers.

(ii) With the prevision of centre buffer couplers, the load of goods trains with BOX wagons will be increased upto 3000|3600 tons as against 1800|2000 tons of goods trains with ordinary wagons.

(iii) With the introduction of heavier trains of BOX wagons, the movement of coal can be arranged in bulk and increased quantities of coal can be moved with the same number of trains on sections which are already working|nearing saturation limits thus obviating the need for creating additional capacity on such sections.

(iv) Coal dumps will be operated at important consuming centres. The movement to such coal dumps from the collieries will be in block rakes. Onward movement from the coal dumps to individual consumers will be arranged by road or by rail if road transport is not available.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the target of the carrying capacity which, at the end of the Second Five Year Plan was to be 60 million tons of coal, has been achieved by the Railways or whether there is any short-fall?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): On a reappraisal of the Plan in 1958, the production target was put at 3 to 4 million tons less than 60 millions. Accordingly, the transport capacity was required to be 51 million tons.

Shri Morarka: In answer to a previous question on the 29th November, it was stated here that the daily number of wagons indented was 9,500 in September 1960 but the number supplied was only 4,900 and odd. Similarly, in October also, against the daily of 8,500 wagons indented, the wagons supplied were 5,100. May I know whether this is a fact? I ask this question in view of the fact that the Deputy Minister of Railways once stated that whatever number of wagons were asked for by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel had been supplied.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not going into the figures. But so far as the requirements of the steel factories are concerned, they are being fully met. As I have said, the sanction or allotment of wagons to the various States or various consumers is not necessarily the same number as that of the wagons to be offered.

Shri Morarka: My question was whether the overall number of wagons indented by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel was 9,500 and that supply by the Ministry of Railways for the whole country was 4,900. If so, why was there such a big gap?

Shri Jagivan Ram: It cannot be 4,500 for the whole country. In the Bengal-Bihar coal-fields alone, the daily offering of wagons is nearly 5,000.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Since there is some difficulty in the movement of coal, has the recommendation of the Railway-Sea-Coordination Committee to give a certain amount of coal to be moved by coastal shipping been considered?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is for the other Ministry to consider. But we are examining if some more coal could not be transported by coastal shipping, and we have asked certain industrialists on the sea coast whether they could carry their coal by sea instead of by rail.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: How far has the scheme of the Government to move coal in the slack season been successful?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As the hon. Member is aware, this year there has been practically no slack season in view of the partial strike of Central Government employees. But even for movement of coal during slack season, dumps will have to be created. State Governments and industrialist have been approached for creating coal dumps in different areas.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it not a fact that the railway capacity to move coal to the steel plants under the Plan was fixed at 10 million tons, but only 7½ million tons are expected to be moved, leaving a gap of 2½ million tons? Also is it not a fact that the target for the Second Plan of the Railways shall be less than the target fixed under the Second Five Year Plan by 3 to 4 million tons?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far as the steel factories are concerned, the original forecast was that they would require 9 million tons. But now they require 7.5 million tons, and we will meet their entire requirements.

Tourism

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*289. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendation of the Tourist Development Council for increasing the allocation made for tourism under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) The recommendation made by the Tourist Development Council has been considered by the Planning Commission.

(b) The Commission have agreed to entertain proposals from State Governments for larger allocations for Tourism in the State Plans provided the overall ceilings fixed by the Commission for the Plans of the various States are not exceeded. As regards increase in the allocation for Tourism in the Central Sector, the matter is still under consideration.

Shri R. C. Majhi: What is the estimated income by way of foreign exchange earnings and what is the amount which has been asked for by the Tourist Development Council during the Third Five Year Plan Period?

Shri Raj Bahadur I think the hon. Member refers to the Tourist Department. The Tourist Department submitted proposals for schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 11 crores and odd against which the Planning Commission first provided Rs. 3.5 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 1.5 crores in the State sector. The Planning Commission have subsequently agreed that in the state sector—if they do not exceed their allocated ceiling for the State concerned—they can go up to Rs. 3.75 crores.

So far as the income is concerned, that is foreign exchange, it was estimated to be Rs. 19 crores last year and it is supposed that it would be growing from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 25 crores or more in the coming years.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : पर्यटन उद्योग के लिए योजना आयोग ने जो धनराशि रखी है या रखने का विचार कर रहा है, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उससे सन्तुष्ट हैं ? यदि सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं तो क्या वह इसमें बढ़ोतरी के लिए प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : सन्तुष्ट होने वाली बात तो ऐसी है कि जिसके बारे में शायद निर्णायक रूप से कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है लेकिन यह अवश्य कहा जायेगा कि जितने भी देश के साधन हैं, उनको देखते हुए जितना कुछ भी प्लानिंग कमिशन ने उचित समझा, उतना एलोकेट करने का विचार किया है ।

Shri Ansar Harvani: What percentage of this allocation is going to be spent on providing better hotel facilities to the tourists?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the question of assistance to the hotel industry is concerned, that has been taken up on a separate level by the Finance Ministry which is considering that particular matter. They propose

to provide some loan assistance to the hotel industry; and that is how the matter is proposed to be dealt with.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Tourism is very important for one world and World Federation. Lord Attlee has himself come for this purpose. So, may I know what facilities are going to be given to middle class people to be accommodated here in simple hotels and not luxurious hotels?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The hon. Member is right to the extent that tourism promotes international understanding and amity. To that extent the Department is conscious of its responsibility. So far as the question of sufficient hotel accommodation being provided for tourists of low income groups is concerned we are going to set up about 25 low income rest houses and also a number of other rest houses for that purpose. We are also trying to have moderately costing hotel accommodation for the lower income group people.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : राज्य सरकारों से जो यह कहा गया है कि वे अपनी धनराशियों को बढ़वाने के लिए सुझाव दे सकती हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन राज्य सरकारों ने इस बारे में प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं और कितनी कितनी रकमों की मांग की है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : लगभग सभी राज्य सरकारों ने, जितनी राशि भी एलाट की गई है, प्लानिंग कमिशन ने जो तजवीज किया था, उससे ज्यादा की मांग की है । पूरी फेहरिस्त माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मैं सभा पटल पर रख सकता हूं ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering the fact that Youth Hostels provide a lot of incentive to tourism, has the Department come to any decision whether the movement is going to be taken up by the Department of Tourism or whether it is going to function as it has been doing up to now?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Youth Hostel activities fall within the purview of the functions of the Ministry of Education and they have been looking after the Youth Hostel Movement, although we do try, in our own way, to assist, and cooperate, with the Ministry of Education as far as we can.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि तीसरे फाइव यीअर प्लान में मुकामी टूरिज्म को, अन्दरूनी तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान में टूरिज्म को फरोग़ देने के लिए क्या कोशिश की जायेगी और किस कद्र रकम मखसूस की गई है ?

[میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ تیسرے فائو ایر پلان میں مقامی ٹورزم کو اندرونی طور پر ہندوستان میں ٹورزم کو فروغ دینے کے لئے کیا کوشش کی جائیگی اور کس قدر رقم مخصوص کی گئی ہے -]

श्री राज बहादुर : यह तो बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा सवाल है . . .

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : सवाल तो लम्बा चौड़ा नहीं है, वह तो छोटा ही है । जवाब लम्बा हो सकता है ।

[سوال تو لمبا چوڑا نہیں ہے- وہ تو چھوٹا ہی ہے- جواب لمبا ہو سکتا ہے-]

श्री राज बहादुर : इसकी पूरी तफसील देने में तो काफी समय लग जायेगा और अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मैं एक स्टेटमेंट बनवा कर पेश कर दूंगा ।

उर्वरक के मूल्य सम्बन्धी नीति

*२६१. **श्री ब्रजराज सिंह** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री १६ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६४४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उर्वरक की मूल्य नीति के सम्बन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन व संशोधन किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या और उनका उर्वरक के वितरण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) वितरण के लिये प्राप्त कुल उर्वरक के सम्बन्ध में अब क्या स्थिति है ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply above.

(c) Total entimated quantity available for distribution during 1960-61 in terms of sulphate of ammonia is 10,86,000 Metric Tons.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Central Government that in certain States there have been highly objectionable financial irregularities in the sale and distribution of fertilizers—notably in the case of Punjab where the Public Accounts Committee of the State has said that more than Rs. 70 lakhs are involved? If so, are Government doing anything in this respect?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes; we have appointed a committee. I do not know about financial irregularities. But certain irregularities have been noticed and also certain defects, in the distribution; and the Committte has been appointed. After its report, Government propose to take action.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Minister stated that a committee has been appointed and he also admitted that certain irregularities have been discovered. May I know what Government is doing to undo those irregularities which have already been discovered? No committee is needed for this.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: A good many of these irregularities concern the States themselves and their various agencies. We are concerned with trying to give the fertilizers to the farmers at adequate prices and without any delay and so on. These are procedural matters which the Committee is going to recommend. After receiving those recommendations we will look into them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Today we have seen in the papers that a very large number of fertilizer factories have been sanctioned and they will be helped. May I know whether before sanctioning these there has been any attempt to come to an understanding as to the price policy which would be pursued by these fertilizer factories?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have more or less taken a tentative decision that the fertflizer pool that we are operating at present will continue till we have sufficient supplies for distribution.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In answer to a previous question to which reference has been made in this question, it was said that Government were making some profits in the Sindri factory while making fertilizers available to the fertilizer pool. May I know what are those profits? May I also know whether the fertilizer pool itself is making any profit by selling fertilizers to the States and consumers?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of this question because I would not be able to give exactly the profits made. There is a balance which we have after operating the pool.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I point out that in the previous question also the very same point was raised and yet the Minister today says that he requires notice. He ought to have been prepared to answer this point at least.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Apart from the Sindri factory for which we have got the figures and which we may give, though it may not be accurate, the figures for others have to be prepared. Where there are so many fertilizer factories and they are based on various raw materials, some of them coal bone, lignite bone, whichever becomes available for them, there can-

not be same price. Therefore the pool will be necessary in any event, in order to equalise those prices etc. If a factory appears to be making a little profit because the raw material used is different, that profit has got to be given to the other factories in the sense where the prices may not be the same. But that correct picture will really emereg if these several factories come into operation.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the figures for the profit made or not made by Sindri. But in order to satisfy my hon. friend, I can give the total amount of profit made by the pool; and that comes to Rs. 12,79,52,916.

Shri Tyagi: In one year?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: All these years; Since 1944-45.

Shri Tyagi: Is this the profit made by the sale of these fertilizers? May I know whether this is not a tax? How many crores have been earned!

Mr. Speaker: There are pools relating to steel, cement, fertilizers etc. This is a general question of principle, as to whether equalisation ought to be made or not. In each case somebody will be taxed, the producers or the consumers. Unless profit comes, what is the object of a pool? We are going too much into a question of principle. If hon. Members want to get rid of these pools, I shall give them ample opportunity to speak during the Budget discussion.

Shri Tyagi: My submission is that this is more or less a sort of an excise duty. After all the farmers have been taxed to the tune of Rs. 14 or 15 crores on fertilisers which are so much in demand. It is a matter which is the concern of all and you should decide it for the protection of the rights of Parliament at least. It is the privilege of Parliament to see that no citizen is exploited or taxed without the sanction of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to go into the merits of this. I can only say that these are really matters of principle which had been followed all along; they ought not to be raised during the Question Hour on a question. The hon. Members will reserve their comments: there are ample opportunities to discuss them. When the Demand comes, they may speak on this: let them table cut motions and let the House also divide and if he gathers sufficient number, it can be done.

Shri Tyagi: How can he have this much income without the sanction of the Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member is losing himself. I repeatedly said that this is not a matter which can be raised on a question, and particularly by way of a supplementary. The hon. Member unfortunately is not the Finance Minister..... (*Interruptions.*) Next question. I shall modify my statement in regard to the word 'unfortunately'; let it be 'fortunately or unfortunately'. The hon. Member is not, either fortunately or unfortunately, the Finance Minister.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Maybe, the hon. Member has left a legacy there..... (*Interruptions.*)

Tourism

***292. Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allotted for tourism in the Central Sector in the Second Five Year Plan is likely to be spent fully;

(b) if not, the reasons for the shortfall; and

(c) whether any final decision has been taken by Government with regard to the provision for tourism in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Most of the schemes included in the Plan were in the nature of building projects. There were difficulties in selecting and acquiring suitable sites. Because Tourism was a

practically new activity in the Second Plan, procedures for execution of the schemes took some time to be settled. The result was that the various projects could not be started during the first part of the Second Plan period.

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Kodiyan: What was the target fixed for the foreign exchange earning during the Second Plan and was that achieved?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The amount allocated for the Central sector projects or schemes was Rs. 110 lakhs: for the State schemes it was Rs. 133 lakhs and for the State of Jammu and Kashmir, it was Rs. 95 lakhs.

Shri Kodiyan: My question was different. My question was this: what was the target fixed for foreign exchange earnings from tourism during the Second Plan and whether such a target has been fulfilled?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I regret I misunderstood the question. No target as such is fixed. We have only some expectations that we would be earning a particular amount of foreign exchange.

Mr. Speaker: He calls that a target. What is the expectation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In the last year we earned about Rs. 19 crores.

Mr. Speaker: What is the expectation for any particular year? What was expected and what was earned?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would not be able to give figures for all the five years. Last year we earned about Rs. 19 crores, the year before that, about Rs. 17·15 crores and the year before that about Rs. 15·16 crores.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know what was expected?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Expectation? We did not have any specific figure; it is a very vague thing.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

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New Railway Lines

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*294. **Shri Assar:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission have sanctioned Rs. 25 crores more for the construction of new railway lines in Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore and Punjab in Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for the constructions of new lines in Third Five Year Plan by the Planning Commission;

(c) whether the Railway Board have chalked out programme for the construction of new lines; and

(d) if so, the details State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government have finally decided about laying of new lines in the Southern Railway and if so, how much is going to be allotted towards the same because there was a newspaper report that the Planning Commission has recommended that Rs. 25 crores more would have to be allotted for the construction of new railway lines and most of it would be spent in the southern sector. I want to know as to how much out of this Rs. 25 crores or the total allocation for the Third Plan is going to be spent in the Southern Railway?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The intention is to undertake the construction of some new railway lines in the south and in some other parts of the country also. The matter is being examined in consultation with the Planning Commission for additional allocation to the railways for this purpose and as soon

as that is decided we will be in a position to say the particular lines to be undertaken.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Railway Minister has in the course of his Budget speech indicated that if further allocations became available, his Ministry might consider opening of new lines in the south. May I know whether Konkan is included in the 'south' and whether the needs of that area will also be taken into consideration by him?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It will all depend upon the size of the additional allocation as to which Railway lines would be included in that or not.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any line in Punjab will also be included in this proposal?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am afraid that my hon. friend will have to refresh his geography; Punjab is not in the south.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने माधोपुर से जम्मू तक कोई रेलवे लाइन निर्मित करने की योजना बनाई है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी हां, माधोपुर से कठुआ तक के लिये एक योजना है ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : मैं जम्मू के लिये कहती हूं ।

Shri Achar: Apart from what is provided in the draft Plan, what is the amount that is being considered which will be spent on these new lines?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: My hon. friend will have Hasan Mangalore in his mind. The entire additional allocation should be immaterial to him. As soon as the question of Mangalore port is decided, the railway line will have to be undertaken.

Shri Achar: My question was not about Mangalore. Apart from what is already provided in the draft Plan, what is the amount that is being considered? Apart from the industrial lines that are going to be opened for utility purposes, how the new lines are going to be opened and what is the amount contemplated for the new lines?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is not on the basis of the amount that is being contemplated that the new lines will be taken up; they will be undertaken in areas where necessary.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I request that question No. 315 on Farrakha Barrage may be taken up: it is important?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Sir, I request that that question may be taken up.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): There is a cut motion today and I am going to reply on that point. It will probably be a more detailed reply than replying to a question. I shall give a detailed reply while replying to the cut motion today.

मध्य-प्रदेश का डाक तथा तार मुख्यालय

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*२९६. **श्री रा० स० तिवारी :**
श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :
श्री वीरेन्द्र बहादुर सिंह जी :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य-प्रदेश राज्य के बहुत से जिले अन्य राज्यों के मुख्यालयों के अधीन आते हैं जिसके कारण कार्य में विलम्ब होता है;

(ख) क्या नागपुर, जयपुर और लखनऊ स्थित डाक तथा तार मुख्यालयों से यह पूछताछ की गई है कि क्या इस प्रणाली के कारण कार्य निबटाने में विलम्ब होता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने मध्य-प्रदेश के डाक तथा तार मुख्यालय को भोपाल में स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) तथा (ख). इस समय मध्य-प्रदेश राज्य एक से अधिक डाक-तार परिमण्डलों के अधिक्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत है। समूचे मध्य-प्रदेश राज्य को एक डाक-तार परिमण्डल के अधीन लाने के प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बतलाया कि इस प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है, जब कि मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सभी प्रदेशों से बड़ा यह प्रदेश है, और उस में पोस्ट आफिस का मुख्य केन्द्र न होना कितनी लज्जाजनक बात है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : अभी तक सिद्धान्त रूप में यह बात स्वीकार नहीं की गयी है कि हर एक राज्य के पीछे एक डाकतार परिमंडल हो । किन्तु ये कठिनाइयां जो अनुभव की जा रही हैं उनको दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस बात की जांच की जा रही है कि मध्य-प्रदेश को किस प्रकार से पूरे डाक तार परिमंडल में परिणत किया जाये ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : माननीय मंत्री जी कितने साल में इसका निपटारा कर पायेंगे ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जितनी शीघ्र मध्य-प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट भोपाल में इसके लिए आवश्यक स्थान की व्यवस्था कर देगी उतनी ही जल्दी यह काम हो सकेगा ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूं ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dairy Project in Trivandrum

***290. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Dairy Project in Trivandrum for which the Government of India is rendering financial aid;

(b) whether there is any proposal for handing over the project to the Milk Supplies Union; and

(c) if so, what are the safeguards and guarantees taken?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The building of the Trivandrum Dairy has been completed. The erection of the plant has started and is expected to be completed shortly.

(b) Yes.

(c) The terms and conditions on which the Project is to be handed over to the District Co-operative Milk Supplies Union, Trivandrum have not yet been finalised by the Government of Kerala. Adequate steps would naturally be taken by the Kerala Government to safeguard its interests.

Allotment of Railway Wagons to Collieries

***293. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: / Shri Koratkar:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons supplied daily on an average during December, 1960 for the Singareni Collieries Company;

(b) what was the indent of the Company;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that more than 50,000 tons of coal are lying on the pitheads; and

(d) what steps are contemplated to increase the supply of wagons?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 297 wagons per working day.

(b) 347 wagons per working day.

(c) Yes, but about half of it is at a new colliery at Mundamari which is not able to transport it to Belampalli for loading due to its own difficulty.

(d) (1) Collieries have been asked to introduce uniform loading throughout the week including Sundays.

(2) Collieries have been asked to accept covered wagons also for loading of coal to clear the pithead stocks.

(3) The work of linking the siding serving Mundamari has been taken up as soon as the colliery completed the earth work and it will be brought into commission shortly.

Sugar Surplus

*295. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what surplus in sugar production is expected this year;

(b) the schedule of export drawn up for the purpose; and

(c) the policy drawn up for open sale in the market for different States?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) It is estimated that there will be a surplus production of about five lakh tons during 1960-61 season;

(b) 50,000 tons were released for export in September, 1960 and another 50,000 tons in January, 1961. Further quantities will be released in due course. Besides selling sugar in international markets, efforts are in progress to obtain an export quota from U.S.A.

(c) The existing policy of distribution and sale of sugar in various States is being continued.

Co-operative Farming

*297. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the country regarding formation of co-operative farming;

(b) the number and names of States who have not initiated this movement at al all;

(c) reasons for the same; and

(d) steps taken by Government to intensify this movement?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) At the end of 1957-58 there were 1,644 joint and collective farming societies. Their number increased to 1,857 in 1958-59 and to 2,475 in 1959-60.

(b) There is no state which has not initiated the movement.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A statement indicating the measures adopted for intensifying the movement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 75.]

Air Traffic

*298. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the internal air traffic has increased in recent months beyond expectations;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to meet this demand; and

(c) what new aeroplanes are proposed to be purchased for internal services to cope with the increased traffic?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a sharp increase in internal air traffic in recent months in accordance with the expectations of the Corporation.

(b) and (c). The Corporation have placed orders for the purchase of 5 Fokker Friendship aircraft which are due to be delivered in March, April and May, 1961. These aircraft will be put into operation mostly in the Assam Region.

The Corporation are also negotiating for the purchase of second hand Viscounts.

Kandla Port

*299. **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arbitration proceedings between M/s. Sindhu Hochtief (India) Private Ltd. and the Kandla Port authorities have been finalised;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the penalty imposed on the contractors together with the amount, if so, recovered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). No, Sir. The arbitrators have so far given three interim awards according to which it is understood that the contractor is entitled to an amount of about Rs. 15·4 lakhs.

(c) A demand for the payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs was served by the Kandla Port Administration on the contractor in February, 1958, for delay in the completion of the work of construction of the cargo jetty, with transit sheds, warehouses, railway and roads by the prescribed date. The amount has not been recovered from the contractor as it was agreed that the matter might be referred to arbitration.

रेलों पर चलते-फिरते पुस्तकालय

*३००. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री पांगरकर :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रत्येक रेलवे महाखण्ड में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए चलते-फिरते पुस्तकालय की शुरुआत जनवरी, १९६१ से की गई है;

(ख) अब तक कौन-कौन से महाखण्डों में चलते-फिरते पुस्तकालय आरम्भ किये गये हैं;

(ग) इन पुस्तकालयों के लिये किन-किन विषयों पर पुस्तकें प्राप्त की गई हैं;

(घ) ३१ जनवरी, १९६१ तक पुस्तकें खरीदने पर कितना व्यय किया गया है; और

(ङ) इन पुस्तकों से रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने कहां तक लाभ उठाया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) और (ख). मध्य और पश्चिम रेलों में चलते-फिरते पुस्तकालय जनवरी, १९६१ में खोले गये । लेकिन पूर्वोत्तर और पूर्व रेलों में चलते-फिरते पुस्तकालय क्रमशः दिसम्बर, ५८ और मार्च, ५९ से चालू हैं ।

(ग) इनके लिए साहित्य (Literature), दर्शन (Philosophy), संस्कृति (Culture), स्वास्थ्य (Health), समाजशास्त्र (Sociology) इतिहास (History),

मनोविज्ञान (Psychology), अर्थशास्त्र (Economics), गांधीसाहित्य (Gandhian Literature), बाल-साहित्य (Children's Literate), आदि विभिन्न विषयों की पुस्तकें ली गयी हैं।

(घ) लगभग २०,००० रुपये ।

(ङ) चलते-फिरते पुस्तकालयों की योजना छोटे स्टेशनों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को पढ़ने के लिए पुस्तकें आदि देने के उद्देश्य से चलायी गयी हैं, ताकि वे अपने खाली समय का सदुपयोग कर सकें। पूर्व और पूर्वोत्तर रेलों में, जहां यह योजना कुछ समय से चालू है, काफी लोकप्रिय सिद्ध हुई है ।

तारें

*३०१. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ दिनों से लखनऊ से जो तार बम्बई भेजे जाते हैं वे वहां नहीं पहुंच पाते और कानपुर में ही पड़े रह जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका कारण क्या है; और

(ग) इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

डाक टिकटों में हिन्दी

*३०२. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक के टिकटों पर हिन्दी भाषा में अंकित शब्दों को हटा दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केवल हिन्दी भाषा का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या ऐसा करने से कोई आर्थिक लाभ हुआ है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) तथा (ख). जी नहीं ।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

श्रीनगर में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था

*३०३. श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सर्दियों में श्रीनगर में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं करती; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे सुधारने के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) तथा (ख). सदन के सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) यह कहना ठीक नहीं कि सर्दियों में श्रीनगर में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं करती । फिर भी सर्दियों में श्रीनगर में बर्फीले तूफ़ान तथा भारी हिमपात के कारण टेलीफोन व्यवस्था पर असर पड़ता है, जैसा कि लगभग प्रत्येक दूसरी सेवाओं पर भी पड़ता है । जब भारी हिमपात या भीषण तूफ़ान आता है तो टेलीफोन के खंभों और तारों के टूटने या उखड़ जाने की संभावना रहती है ।

(ख) प्राकृतिक दुर्घटनाओं के असर को पूरी तौर पर दूर तो नहीं किया जा सकता, फिर भी जहां तक सम्भव हो सका है अधिक से अधिक लाइनों को ज़मीन के नीचे स्थानान्तरित करके उनका असर बहुत कुछ कम कर दिया गया है । इसके परिणामस्वरूप जब कि ५९–६० की सर्दियों में ६०० बार खराबियां हुईं, ६०–६१ की सर्दियों के दौरान में केवल २०० बार खराबियां हुईं, हालांकि उस वर्ष पहले से अधिक हिमपात हुआ था ।

Farakka Barrage

*304. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the project for the construction of a barrage at Farakka is ready for implementation;

(b) if so, whether any date is fixed from which the construction of the aforesaid barrage may begin; and

(c) the details of the project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, the Project Report has been ready since April 1959, and detailed designs preceding construction have been under way.

(b) The left afflux bund of the Farakka Barrage Project has been already completed. Further construction on major components of the project is proceeding.

(c) The project envisages the construction of a barrage across the river Ganga at Farakka, a Feeder canal 26 miles long with its outfall into the river Bhagirathi and a Barrage at Jangipur below the outfall of the Feeder Canal.

Wheat Consignment from U.S.A. Under P. L. 480 Programme

*305. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Assar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a ship carrying wheat from U.S.A. under P. L. 480 programme has been damaged while on way to India;

(b) if so, how much of the wheat stock has been wasted; and

(c) whether the cargo was not insured?

The Deputy Minister of Food & Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The vessel Portland Trader carrying a quantity of 9,800 long tons of wheat from U.S.A. was damaged in Sulu sea in the Philippines. It is estimated that the damaged quantity of wheat will not be more than 1,300 tons.

(c) The cargo was not insured with any Insurance Co., as the Government carry the insurable risk themselves.

B. C. G.

*306. **Shri H. N. Mukherjee:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the shortfall as regards the 2nd Plan target for completing the first round of the BCG campaign by covering the entire susceptible papulation below 25 years of age; and

(b) whether Government have accepted for implementation of the Indian Medical Association's offer of co-operation in this behalf?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Against the target of 110 million of susceptible population 90

million, of which 60 million will be below 25 years of age, are expected to be covered by the B.C.G. Campaign by the end of the 2nd Five Year Plan period.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Ferry Service Between India and Ceylon

*307. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to discontinue the ferry service between Dhanushkodi and Talaimanner in Ceylon;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government have received representation from the public in India and Ceylon for the continuance of the ferry service; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

As the ferry service between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar has been running at a loss since its inauguration in 1914 except during the war years from 1942 to 1946 and during the year 1948-49, and also as the sea is causing serious erosion at Dhanushkodi, there is a proposal under consideration of the Railway Board in consultation with the Ministry of Transport and Communications to hand over Railway assets on the existing ferry service to the Eastern Shipping Corporation which is a wholly Government owned undertaking, for providing the service at present between Talaimannar and Dhanushkodi and later between Tuticorin and Colombo. No final decision in the matter has, however, been taken by the Government so far.

No representations have been received direct from the public in Ceylon or India. A representation has, however, been received from the Dhanushkodi Panchayat directly and also through the Government of Madras. The Government of Madras and the Ceylon Government Railways have also enquired from the Southern Railway whether there is any proposal to discontinue the existing ferry service. One or two letters to the Editor have also appeared in 'Hindi' of Madras.

Agmark

*308. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Agmark is being adopted by manufacturers of agricultural and food articles;

(b) whether Milk Foods and other articles of food and agriculture are also required to be marked by the monogram of the Indian Standards Institution;

(c) if so, what is the reason for this duplication; and

(d) what methods of publicity are adopted for publicizing the Agmark in Panchayat areas?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The following commodities are at present being graded under Agmark:

For export	*For internal trade*
1. Tobacco unmanufactured.	1. Butter.
2. Sann Hemp fibre.	2. Eggs.
3. Bristles.	3. Ghee.

4. Wool.
5. Lemongrass Oil.
6. Sandalwood Oil.

4. Vegetable Oils.
5. Gur.
6. Atta.
7. Citrus.
8. Mangoes.
9. Apples.
10. Chickoos.
11. Pears.
12. Grapes.
13. Cotton.
14. Rice.
15. Potatoes.

(b) No, Sir. Commodities which are graded under Agmark are not required to be marked by the I.S.I. Certification Mark.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) At present more stress is being laid on popularising Agmark Products with consumers who are largely in urban areas and publicity is not being done on any large scale in panchayat areas as such, except by participating in All India Cattle Shows and other exhibitions of regional interest, by distributing pamphlets and by using the medium of All India Radio Programme for rural areas. Recently a documentary film on 'Agmark' in Hindi has also been prepared and it would be shown in the rural areas as well.

Thefts at Calcutta Docks

*309. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of cases of theft and pilferage in Calcutta Docks during 1960;

(b) the amount paid as claims to parties concerned during each of the last five years by the port commissioners; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Port and Dock authorities to fight this menance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. The following figures clearly reveal a decrease in the number of cases of thefts during 1960 as compared with the previous year:—

	1959	1960
January	64	27
February	63	63
March	69	49
April	68	47
May	75	28
June	66	15
July	61	9
August	43	14
September	59	13
October	45	11
November	16	12
December	35	10
	664	298

(b) The amount paid as claims to parties concerned during each of the last five years by the Port Commissioners is as follows:—

Year	*Amount*
1956-57	Rs. 1,20,816-15-2
1957-58	Rs. 1,08,178·49
1958-59	Rs. 1,34,637·43
1959-60	Rs. 1,07,490·00
1960-61 (upto November, 1960)	Rs. 60,136·12

(c) The Commissioners have taken various preventive measures such as raising the heights of perimeter walls of Docks, Jetties and Yards, replacement of fencing by masonry walls, strengthening of lockfasts where valuable goods are stored, improving lighting arrangements in the Yards and introduction of Dock Permit Scheme etc.

Soil Conservation Works

*310. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up a unified authority for soil conservation works and for enacting the necessary legislation in this regard?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Soil Conservation being a State subject, the States are responsible for formulation and execution of schemes, therefore in their respective territories and for enactment of necessary legislation. The Government of India's responsibility in this field is limited to rendering assistance to the States by way of providing facilities for research, demonstration and training and rendering technical advice and financial assistance. For this purpose, a Central Soil Conservation Board has been set up in 1953, under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Agriculture. Its constitution and functions are laid down in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Resolution No. F.21-12(1)| 53-Soil Cons. dated 16-12-1953.

Hydrogenated Oils

*311. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 526 on the 28th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have arrived at a final conclusion regarding the effects of hydrogenated oils on the consumers; and

(b) if so, the details of the conclusions arrived at?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Overpayment to Contractors on S.E. Railway

*312. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 54 on the 15th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the investigation report by the S.P.E. regarding the overpayment to the contractors engaged in the doubling of Rajkharswan-Barajamada line of S.E. Railway has been received by Government;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The S.P.E. have reported that they have completed their investigation, and their report is expected shortly.

Fishing Harbours in Kerala

*313. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted any scheme to the Centre for developing fishing harbours in the State;

(b) if so, the broad details of the scheme; and

(c) the nature of assistance to be given to the Kerala Government in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Kerala Government's proposals for the development of fishing harbours at Vizhinjom, Beypore and Baliapatam have been included in the Third Five Year Plan. The financial provision made for the purpose is Rs. 134 lakh. Vizhinjom scheme involves the construction of breakwaters, landing facilities and shore establishments. Details in respect of Beypore and

Baliapatam have not yet been worked out.

c) The services of an F.A.O. Harbour Specialist for carrying out a survey in respect of Vihinjom were made available by the Central Government. Survey in respect of Vizhinjom has already been completed. For carrying out surveys at Beypore and Baliapatam, the services of another F.A.O. Harbour Specialist, who is now in India, will be made available. In addition, the State Government will also be eligible for subsidy and loan in accordance with the pattern of financial assistance that may be laid down for schemes of this type.

Export of Sugar to U.S.A.

*314. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Koratkar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to export sugar to U.S.A.;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken to explore other foreign markets for exports?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, the Government have decided to export sugar to U.S.A. if and when a suitable export quota is fixed under the U.S. Sugar Act. The matter is under the consideratioin of U. S. authorities.

(c) The Export Agency has been exporting sugar to other foreign markets.

Farakka Barrage

*315. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what is approximately the volume of headwater supply which can be brought from the Ganga into the Bhagirathi-Hooghly with the help of the Farakka Barrage;

(b) how much time is necessary for completion of the said barrage if and when it is commenced;

(c) how far are the Damodar Valley Corporation irrigation canals useful for purposes of "flushing" the Ganga; and

(d) what steps, if any, have been taken or are in contemplation for "controlling" the Rupnarayan and its flow in order to save the lower Hooghly's navigability?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) 40,000 cusecs.

(b) About eight years.

(c) These canals cannot be useful for the purpose.

(d) None, because the capacity of the Rupnarain as a tidal reservoir has not been affected.

Bomb Explosion on Railway Line

*316 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 246 on the 18th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the police have since investigated into the causes of bomb explosion on the Railway line between Amritsar and Pathankot; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Vigorous police investigations still continue, although no definite clue has so far been found.

Small-pox in Delhi

*317. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri Raghunath Singh:** **Shri Khushwaqt Rai:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were a large number of cases of small-pox in Delhi during the last six months;

(b) if so, the comparative figures as compared to the year 1959; and

(c) the steps taken to check the disease?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 618 cases of small-pox were reported during the period from the 13-8-1960 to the 11-2-1961.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 76].

Panchayats in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

471. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Panchayats working at present in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the number of Panchayats which have constructed their own Panchyatghars; and

(c) the number of Panchayatghars which have been constructed during the Second Five Year Plan period so far?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Panchayats have not yet been set up in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Health Units on Southern Railway

472. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Health Units have been opened on the Southern Railway during the Second Five Year Plan period as per directive of the Railway Board, year-wise;

(b) the amount allotted for the scheme; and

(c) the total amount spent so fas?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

2	—	1956-57
2	—	1957-58
1	—	1958-59

Note. Construction of 16 Health Units is under progress.

(b) Rs. 31,73,000.

(c) Rs. 13,66,900.

Primary Schools on Southern Railway

473. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many primary schools of austerity type are there on the Southern Railway;

(b) the cost of construction of each School;

(c) the number of students taught in each School; and

(d) the number of teachers engaged in each School?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 21.

(b) 14 schools are accommodated in existing Railway buildings and cost of each of the remaining 7 Schools varies from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,000.

(c) The average number of students taught in each school is about 50.

(d) One each in 20 schools and two in the remaining one.

Hybrid Ducks and Fowls

474. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether vigour among the hybrid fowls and ducks under Indian conditions have been studied in detail under the auspices of the Government of India; and

(b) what are the best hybrids from the point of view of egg-laying in (i) fowls and (ii) ducks?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Studies made at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly, have revealed that after grading up in the sixth generation the annual production of *Desi* hens has gone up from 116 to 170. These results are obtained by mating of *Desi* hens with Rhode Inland Red males. The results go up to 186 in case of mating with White Leghorn males.

Hybrid vigour does not go beyond one generation and the results of addition of hybrid vigour are not available.

(b) The best hybrids for egg production are (i) Incross bred (Indian hen x White Leghorn male) and (ii) In pure breeds, White Leghorn strain crosses.

No studies on ducks have been made.

पूरी स्टेशन पर भारवाहक

४७५. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के पुरी स्टेशन पर कितने भारवाहकों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या इस स्टेशन पर एक दिन में जितने यात्री आते जाते हैं उसको देखते हुए यह संख्या पर्याप्त मानी जाती है; और

(ग) क्या इस बात की कोई शिकायत मिली है कि भारवाहकों की कमी के कारण यात्रियों को बहुत देर तक प्लेटफार्म पर प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है या अपना सामान स्वयं उठा कर ले जाना पड़ता है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) ७० ।

(ख) और (ग). भारिकों की कमी के बारे में केवल एक शिकायत मिली है ।

पुरी रेलवे स्टेशन पर जितने भारिक रखे गये हैं वे दो एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को छोड़ कर आमतौर पर स्टेशन की जरूरत के लिए काफी हैं । भारिकों की संख्या बढ़ाने के सवाल पर दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे विचार कर रही है ।

Post Offices in rented Buildings in Kolhapur Distt.

476. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra State functioning in rented buildings at present; and

(b) the amount of rent paid by Government during 1959-60?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Thirty-four.

(b) Rs. 28,276.

Tourism in Maharashtra

477. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists who visited Ellora and Ajanta caves during 1959-60; and

(b) the unmber of new tourist homes constructed during 1959-60 and

1960-61 so far and the number of places where facilities were provided?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Complete statistics in respect of tourists who visited Ellora and the Ajanta caves during 1959-60 are not available. However, the average number of visitors per day during the peak season to Ellora and Ajanta caves was estimated to be 500 and 650 respectively.

(b) Holiday Homes have also been established by the Government of Maharashtra from their own resources at Chikalda, Panhala, Mahableshwar, Karla, Mahismal, Toranmal, Matheram, Amboli, Bhandaradara and Vajreshwari.

A statement giving the names of rest houses for tourists constructed or under construction by the Central Government or by State Governments with Subsidy from the Centre during the Second Plan period is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 77].

Cloves and Cinnamon

478. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to increase the cultivation of cloves and cinnamon during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether as a resut of these steps there has been any increase in the cultivation; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The following steps have been taken by Government to increase the cultivation of cloves and cinnamon during the Second Five Year Plan:—

(i) Development schemes with a view to set up nurseries for producing and supplying quality seedlings to growers have been sanctioned in the following two States for a period of 3 years as under:-

Name of the State	Amount sanctioned	Date of Start	Places of nurseries
	Rs.		
Kerala	1,50,000	13-4-59	(*i*) Kozha. (*ii*) Ollukkara. (*iii*) Thaliparamba
Mysore	22,990	15-11-1960	Chattalli.

(ii) A research scheme which was sanctioned in 1955 in the State of Madras at a total cost of Rs. 1:05 lakhs, was continued. The object of this scheme is to seek improvement in the cultivation of the crops. The scheme will run for 10 years with full financial assistance from the Centre.

(b) Yes.

(c) About 100 acres of new area is estimated to have been brought under these crops during the Second Five Year Plan.

Fisheries in Madras

479. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Madras State during the Second Five Year

Plan period so far towards the development of fisheries; and

(b) the schemes on which it has been spent?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Rs. 95·14 lakhs.

(b) A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 78].

Primary Health Centres in Himachal Pradesh

480. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres opened during the Second Five Year Plan period in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the number of such centres opened in the Punjab Hills during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 24.

(b) 26.

Water Coolers on N. Railway Stations

481. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations on Northern Railway where water coolers have been installed so far during 1960-61; and

(b) the number of stations where water coolers will be installed during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 4.

(b) Nil.

Tungabhadra High Level Canal

482. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the allocation made for Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage I in Third Five Year Plan;

(b) when is the execution of the Project proposed to be completed; and

(c) what is the provision made for 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The allocation has not yet been finalised. The matter is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

(b) By the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) No provision has yet been made. The matter is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

Upper Sileru Project

483. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Upper Sileru Project in Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioned;

(b) whether work has commenced on the project;

(c) whether any phased programme has been drawn up for the execution of the project;

(d) the cost of the project;

(e) the provision made for 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(f) the quantum of electricity that would be generated;

(g) the cost per kilowatt; and

(h) the return on the capital?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The project has not been formally sanctioned as yet but the State Government has been authorised to commence preliminary works in respect of Stage I of the project.

(c) The project is proposed to be constructed in two stages. According to the present programme, Stage I is expected to be completed in 1965-66.

(d) According to the project report, as modified by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission for Irrigation, Flood Control & Power Projects the cost of Stage I of the project is Rs. 895.58 lakhs.

(e) 1960-61: Rs. 92.45 lakhs, 1961-62: Rs. 2 crores.

(f) Under Stage I; 120,000 Kw.

(g) Rs. 480 according to the project report as modified by the Advisory Committee.

(h) According to the project report, the return is expected to be 10.3 percent at the end of the third year of operation.

Forest Development in Rajasthan

484. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount allotted to Rajasthan State Government during the years 1959-60; and 1960-61 so far for forest development?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The amount allotted to Rajasthan State during 1959-60 and 1960-61 for forestry schemes is as under:—

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	*Loan*	*Grant*	*Total*
1959-60	14·72	10·41	25·13
1960-61	19·47	7·58	27·05

The amounts include allotments for both forestry and soil conservation schemes in accordance with the revised financial procedure.

Robberies on Western Railway

485. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of robberies committed on the Western Railway during the year 1960;

(b) the number of them in which the culprits have been discovered; and

(c) the steps taken to mitigate the crime?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 4.

(b) 1.

(c) The following steps have taken to mitigate the crime:—

(i) Armed police escorts are detailed on important night trains and plain clothes police and R.P.F. personnel on the Suburban Section;

(ii) Police and R.P.F. personnel keep close surveillance at all important and junction stations;

(iii) Safety devices have been provided in carriages so that undesirable persons may not gain unauthorised entry into the compartments;

(iv) Surprise raids are conducted by police officers and detective staff to apprehend the criminals on trains.

Aid to Rajasthan by National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board

486. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grants made to Rajasthan Government by National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board for providing assistance to Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies and to Cooperative Marketing Societies in Rajasthan for constructing godowns in the Second Plan period;

(b) the amount utilised by the Rajasthan Government; and

(c) the places where such godowns have been constructed in the State?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Grants totalling

Rs. 4.10 lakhs were sanctioned by the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board to the Government of Rajasthan for assisting agricultural cooperative societies and cooperative marketing societies in the construction of godowns during the first four years of the Second Plan. During 1960-61 a provision of Rs. 1.91 lakhs has been made by the Board for this purpose and the amount is being released in quarterly instalments. Three instalments have been released so far and the last instalment will be released in March, 1961.

(b) An amount of Rs. 4.07 lakhs, out of Rs. 4.10 lakhs sanctioned, is reported to have been utilised by the State Government.

(c) The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

Telegraph Offices in Rajasthan

487. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telegraph Offices in Rajasthan District-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number during 1961-62 districtwise; and

(c) if so, the names of places where they are to be provided?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The particulars are furnished in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 79].

Bridges in Rajasthan

488. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many bridges in the Rajasthan State have been sanctioned for construction by the Central Government;

(b) the various places where these bridges will be constructed; and

(c) what is the estimated expenditure on each of these bridges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement showing the road bridges sanctioned in Rajasthan during the Second Five Year Plan period, their locations and estimated costs is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 80].

Conductors in Dehra Dun—Bombay Express

489. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to provide a conductor on Dehra Dun Express from Bombay to Dehra Dun and *vice versa* on the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the time by which this will be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The proposal to provide Conductor Guards in the Dehra Dun Express trains was examined some time back by the Western Railway who have decided to pend the provision for the present on the grounds of economy.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees

490. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working as Class I, II, III staff in Kotah division of Western Railway at present;

(b) the number of Class I, II and III employees promoted in 1958 and 1960 in the same division;

(c) the number of those out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(d) whether any proposal regarding promotion of new entrants to fill the quota for Scheduled Castes and Tribes is under consideration; and

(e) if so, the time by which these promotions will be made?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

	Scheduled castes	*Scheduled Tribes*
(*a*)		
Class I	Nil	Nil
Class II	Nil	Nil
Class III	347	186
(*b*)		
	1958	1960
*Class I	Nil	Nil
* Class II	Nil	Nil
Class III	147	122

(*c*)

	Scheduled castes		*Scheduled tribes*	
	1958	1960	1958	1960
*Class I	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Class II	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Class III	29	19	4	5

*NOTE. Promotions to Class I and II are not made separately for any Division.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) Does not arise.

Quarters for Western Railway Employees

491. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the shortfall of Railway quarters for Railway employees in Western Railway Division in Rajasthan at present; and

(b) what is the schedule for providing complete living facilities for Railway personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Information about quarters for staff is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise. The number of staff on Western Railway as on 31st March, 1960 was 1,57,351, and the number housed was 58,094. Therefore the shortfall of quarters on Western Railway on 31st March, 1960 was 99,257.

(b) It is the Railway's intention to provide quarters for all essential staff who are required to be called on duty at short notice throughout the day

and night, particularly in localities where private houses are not easily available in the vicinity. With this object in view, quarters are being built every year within the funds allotted for staff quarters. Non-essential staff are allotted quarters only when not required by essential staff.

डाक तथा तार विभाग के विभागातिरिक्त कर्मचारी

४९२. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री उस्मान अली खाँ :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री बें० च० मलिक :
श्री अ० क० गोपालन :
श्री मे० क० कुमारन् :
श्री वारियर :
श्री पुष्पूस :
श्री कोडियान :
श्री आसर :
श्री वाजपेयी :
श्री सूपकार :
श्री पांगरकर :
श्री व० ईयाचरण :
श्री मुहम्मद इलियास :
श्री कुम्भार :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २३ दिसम्बर, १९६० को टेबल पर रखे गये विवरण के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक-तार विभाग के विभागातिरिक्त कर्मचारियों के बारे में नियुक्त की गई समिति की सिफारिशों पर जो निर्णय किये गये थे उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) जो सिफारिशें उस समय तक अनिर्णित थीं उनके बारे में क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) समिति की सिफ़ारिशों पर सरकार के निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए शीघ्र क़दम उठाने के विषय में सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को अनुदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) इनकी अभी जांच की जा रही है। जितना शीघ्र संभव हो सकेगा उन्हें अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा ।

ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी लाइन

४९३. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी लाइन से कोई विशेष आय सरकार को नहीं हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस लाइन को बड़ी लाइन बनाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी भी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिस में प्रस्तावित गुना-उज्जैन रेलवे लाइन को शिवपुरी से मिला दिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में यह कार्य सम्पन्न हो सकेगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री से० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हां

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) भाग (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

Intermediate Ports

494. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 222 on the 18th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised consideration of the report of

the Intermediate Ports Development Committee in the light of the recommendations of the National Harbour Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) The Government of India included in the tentative Third Five Year Plan the following provision for development of minor ports:—

	Rs. in lakhs
(1) Works recommended by the I.P.D.C. for normal development of intermediate ports.	611·48
(2) Essential development works in respect of other minor ports	69·00
(3) Dredger-*cum*-Survey Launch Pool	250·00
(4) Development works relating to Pondicherry.	21·25
(5) Development works relating to ports in Laccadive Islands	7·50
(6) Development works relating to ports in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands	42·58
(7) Detailed investigations and designs in connection with Tuticorin, Mangalore and Sethusamudaram Project	40·00
TOTAL	1041·81

2. The report of the I.P.D. Committee was considered by the National Harbour Board at its Special meeting held in New Delhi on the 11th November, 1960. The Board endorsed the programme mentioned in para 1 above. In addition, the Board recommend that:

(i) As recommended by the I.P.D. Committee, Tuticorin and Mangalore should be developed into all weather deep drafted ports and adequate funds therefor should be made available.

(ii) Instead of constructing a lighterage jetty at the existing site at Ratnagiri, a start should be made at the Mirya Bay site by the provision of a short break-water and a lighterage jetty and that a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs (Rs. 35 lakhs in Central Sector and Rs. 15 lakhs in State Sector) should be made for this purpose.

(iii) The traffic figures in respect of Porbandar port should be examined by the Department of Transport and if it was found that the traffic was likely to go up to 5 lakh tons in five years, the case for the development of Porbandar as a deep draft all weather port in the Third Plan should be considered.

The above recommendations of the Board are under consideration of the Department of Transport, Planning Commission and the State Governments concerned.

Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun

495. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 230 on the 18th November, 1960 and state at what stage is the question of raising the status of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun to that of a University?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The University Grants Commission to whom the question was referred, has suggested that considering the limited range of the Forest Research Institute, if the Institute is to be permitted, to give its own degrees, this should be done by legislation rather than by deeming it as a University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act. The question whether legislation should be undertaken for this purpose is now under consideration.

Kutcha Well at Sultanpur

496. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 237 on the 18th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the expert committee has recommended to extend the experiment conducted in the construction of large Kutcha well at Sultanpur, near Delhi to other areas also; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No. The findings of the Committee indicate that the type of Kutcha well proposed under the scheme involves high initial outlay and also heavy recurring expenditure, and that the scheme would not be able to run on self-financing basis. As the relative economics of tubewells is far more satisfactory, the scope of the scheme should be limited to the areas where ground-water availability is too poor to be utilised by tubewells and also to the areas which are free from rocky sub-strata to enable deep excavation required for large-size irrigation wells.

(b) The Government of India have accepted the findings of the Committee.

Electricity in Leh Area

497. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 343 on the 18th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the survey report regarding possibilities of generating Hydro-electric power in Leh area of Jammu and Kashmir State has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). The reply is in the affirmative.

(b). Khardung Nalla and Phiang Nalla near Leh have *prima-facie*, been found suitable for small hydel schemes. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have been advised to start discharge measurements on these two streams to enable formulation of power development proposals.

Family Planning

498. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 355 on the 18th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received drug for birth control discovered by a villager of Jaisalmer in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether it has been tested; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir. The detailed composition of the drug asked for from the manufacturer has not so far been received.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pay Commission's Report

499. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the implementation of the Pay Commission's Report; and

(b) when it is likely to be fully implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The work of refixation of initial pay of employees in the revised scales and payment of arrears due from July, 1959, onwards is nearing completion and is expected to be completed by 31st March, 1961.

Orders in regard to almost all those matters on which the Government announced the decisions in the Parliament on 30th November, 1959 and 2nd August, 1960, have already been issued.

Apart from the above, orders have been issued on the recommendation of the Commission regarding hill allowances, remote locality allowances, conveyance allowances, withdrawal of concession of rent free quarters from Class IV staff, assessment of house rent, review of classification of staff for hours of work, etc.

Some recommendations of the Commission are still under the consideration of the Government and every effort is being made to issue the necessary orders as early as possible.

आयुर्वेद का प्रत्यास्मरण (रिफ्रेशर) पाठ्यक्रम

५००. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी
श्री रामी रेड्डी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा पद्धति के स्नातकों के लिये प्रस्तावित एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति का प्रत्यास्मरण पाठ्यक्रम कब से चालू किया जायेगा;

(ख) इस प्रत्यास्मरण पाठ्यक्रम में आयुर्वेद के स्नातकों को किस-किस विषय में प्रशिक्षित किया जायेगा, पाठ्यक्रम कितने समय का होगा, और क्या उपाधि शिक्षा प्राप्त स्नातकों को दी जायेगी;

(ग) इस प्रत्यास्मरण पाठ्यक्रम के कितने केन्द्रों के किन-किन राज्यों में खोले जाने की सम्भावना है और प्रत्येक केन्द्र में कितने स्नातक शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकेंगे;

(घ) इस प्रत्यास्मरण पाठ्यक्रम पर होने वाले व्यय में कौन-कौन सरकारें कितना-कितना अंशदान देंगी; और

(ङ) क्या संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली योजना का ब्यौरा बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) आयुर्वेदिक स्नातकों के लिये एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति का प्रत्यास्मरण पाठ्यक्रम चलाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) से (ङ) : ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

501. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific topics in which research work by post graduates was on hand, at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi as on 31st December, 1960; and

(b) what are the topics in which research by post graduates had been completed in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi since its functioning to the above date?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 81].

Urban Water Supply in Kerala

502. Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given by the Centre to the Kerala Government for urban water supply in the State during the Second Plan;

(b) the nature and extent of assistance given by the Centre in this respect;

(c) which are the schemes for which assistance has been given by the Centre; and

(d) the progress so far made in the implementation of these schemes?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 218.00 lakhs has been given to the Kerala Government for the execution of urban water supply and drainage schemes approved under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during the first four years of the 2nd Five Year Plan.

(c) & (d). A statement containing the required information in respect of the urban water supply schemes is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 82].

हिमाचल प्रदेश में शिकार के लिये लाइसेंस

५०३. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६० में हिमाचल प्रदेश में शिकार के लिये कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये थे;

(ख) इस अवधि में अवैध रूप से शिकार करते हुए कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार और दण्डित हुए; और

(ग) अवैध और बिना लाइसेंस शिकार खेलते हुए पकड़े गये अपराधियों में कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी थे ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) १४५.

(ख) अवैध रूप से शिकार करने के ८२ मामलों का पता लगा है जिन में से तीन मामलों में मुकदमे चलाये गये । ५९ मामलों का सुलहनामा किया गया और २० मामलों की जांच की जा रही है । तीन मुकदमों में से एक को दोषित साबित किया गया और दो की रिहाई हो गई ।

(ग) १२ मामलों का पता लगा ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटक सुविधायें

५०४. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६०–१९६१ में हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए क्या कुछ किया; और

(ख) उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) तत्तापानी की सराय को सुधारकर नया बनाया गया । चंबा में मणि महेश के तीर्थ यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए खाद्यान्न व ईंधन खरीदने के लिए सहायता दी गयी । वन विभाग और सरकारी निर्माण विभाग के विभिन्न विश्राम गृहों में रेडियो तथा फर्नीचर की व्यवस्था की जा रही है । पर्यटकों में जाड़े के खेलों का प्रचार करने के लिए स्की-उपस्कर (स्की-इक्विपमेंट) खरीदे जा रहे हैं । यात्रियों को पर्यटन सम्बन्धी सूचना देने के लिए एक पुस्तिका छापी जा रही है ।

(ख) ३५,००० रुपये ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश जाने वाले पर्यटक

५०५. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने रिवालसर (जिला मण्डी) के सुधार की दिशा में क्या काम किया और उस कार्य पर कितनी धन राशि व्यय की; और

(ख) वर्ष १९६० में इस तीर्थ-स्थान पर कितने पर्यटक गये ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) नहाने के घाटों में सुधार किया गया है और वहां से मलबा निकाला जा चुका है । रेस्ट हाउस बढ़ा दिया गया है और उस के दो सेटों में सैनीटरी फिटिंग्स की जा रही है । झील के चारों ओर एक भित्ति बनायी गयी है । इन कामों पर ५४,७९० रुपये खर्च किये गये ।

(ख) झील देखने के लिए आने वालों के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं परन्तु अनुमान है कि यहां लगभग २५ हजार यात्री आये होंगे ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वकटू नहर

५०६. **श्री पद्म देव:** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला कनोर में वकटू कूल का निर्माण कब से आरम्भ हुआ है ;

(ख) इस कूल पर अभी तक कुल कितना व्यय हो चुका है और कितनी धन राशि इस की पूर्ति निर्धारित की गई थी ; और

(ग) इस कूल से कितनी भूमि में सिंचाई होगी ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा): (क) इस कूल का सही नाम बोकटू कूल है जिस के बनाने का काम सन् १९५५-५६ में आरम्भ किया गया था ।

(ख) दिसम्बर, १९६० तक इस पर कुल १,१०,८३१ रुपये खर्च किये गये और इस को पूरा करने के लिये अभी २,६४,८०९ रुपये की जरूरत है ।

(ग) ३,००० एकड़ ।

आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों का निर्यात

५०७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत से जड़ी बूटियों के निर्यात की कोई योजना तैयार की गई है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां अब भी विदेशों को भेजी जाती हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने आयुर्वेदिक जड़ी बूटियों की खोज के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है; और

(घ) आयुर्वेदिक ग्रंथों में जिन जड़ी-बूटियों का वर्णन है उन में से अब तक कितनों का पता लगाया जा सका है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ) जड़ी बूटियों के सर्वेक्षण की एक योजना परीक्षणाधीन है ।

Free Trade Zone Near Calcutta

508. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a free trade zone near Calcutta; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communication (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Fertilizers to Orissa

509. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of Ammonium Sulphate and other fertilizers which have been allotted to Orissa for 1960-61 period from December onwards; and

(b) the total quantity of fertilizers despatched to Orissa in 1960-61 period upto 1st February, 1961?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) 2500 tons of sulphate of ammonia only.

(b) The following quantities were supplied during the period 1st April,

1960 to 1st February 1961 against the demand for the whole year 1960-61:—

(All figures in metric tons)

1. Sulphate of Ammonia	14,812
2. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	879
3. Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	1,24

Poultry Development

510. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was allotted to Orissa for poultry development in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what is the amount;

(c) whether the Orissa Government had submitted any scheme for poultry development in the State; and

(d) the nature and progress achieved so far in Orissa in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 7,98 lakhs was allotted to Orissa under the All India Poultry Development Scheme under the Second Five Year Plan.

(c) The targets under the scheme and the provision required for achieving them were worked out in consultation with the State Government.

(d) Nine Poultry Extension-cum-Development Blocks have been established in Orissa under this scheme against a target of 14 upto March, 1960. In these blocks, 1.85 lakh eggs were produced till March 1960 out of which 73,666 were utilized for breeding 1,723 birds were distributed. 45 persons have been trained in modern methods of poultry keeping and 21 farmers have each been given a subsidy of Rs. 50 for purchase of wire-netting for their poultry houses.

Regional Arecanut Research Station

511. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of financial assistance has been given to the Regional Arecanut Research Station established in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total amount advanced so far: and

(c) whether the Orissa Government has proposed to expand the present research station at Orissa?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, by the Indian Central Arecanut Committee, a Semi-Government body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(b) Rs. 5,000/-.

(c) No.

Leprosy Control in Orissa

512. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount which has been advanced to Orissa Government during the 2nd Five Year Plan period under the Leprosy Control Scheme; and

(b) the scheme in which this money has been utilised in Orissa so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government of Orissa have adjusted a sum of Rs. 6.24 lakhs as the Central Government's share of expenditure during the first four years of the 2nd Five Year Plan. For the fifth year, the final payment sanction will be issued towards the close of the current financial year.

(b) The money has been utilised in running 15 subsidiary centres so far established in the State of Orissa under the Leprosy Control Scheme.

Gangmen Killed by Train

513. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some gangmen were knocked down between Mankar and Paraj stations, Eastern Railway on 7th December, 1960 or nearabout that time by down Coalfield Express;

(b) if so, the number of gangmen and the number of the dead and the injured;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the injured and to the families of the dead;

(d) the circumstances under which they were knocked down;

(e) whether any enquiry has been held in the matter; and

(f) if so, by whom and what are his findings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (e). On 7th December, 1960 at about 9.25 hours, two Gangmen while working on the Down Main Line between Paraj and Mankar stations on the Burdwan-Durgapur section of the Eastern Railway were knocked down by 310 Down Coal field Express train. As a result, both the Gangmen were injured of whom one succumbed to his injuries subsequently.

A Departmental Enquiry by Assistant Officers was held to investigate into the cause of the accident. The accident was due to misadventure on the part of the Gangmen.

An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 500 was made to the widow of the deceased gangmen. Payment of compensation is under finalization.

Train Accident Near Baghauli Station

514. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an accident near Baghauli Station on the Shahjahanpur Lucknow Section Northern Railway, on 26th December, 1960 or nearabout that time;

(b) if so, the cause of accident and the number of injured;

(c) the loss sustained by the Railways;

(d) whether any enquiry has been held in the matter; and

(e) if so, by whom and what are his findings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. There was an accident at Baghaul station on 26th December, 1960 when the engine and 11 wagons of Up Saharanpur Special Goods train derailed while entering the station.

(b) to (e). A Departmental Enquiry by the Divisional Officers has been held into the matter. The findings of the enquiry committee are under scrutiny by the Railway administration.

Three Railway employees sustained minor injuries. Damage to the Railway Property has been estimated at Rupees one lakh.

Production of Foodgrains in Assam

515. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has fixed the target of foodgrain production and the necessary allocation under the Third Five Year Plan for Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The target of foodgrains production as well as the outlay for the State under the Third Five Year Plan have yet to be finalized.

(b) Does not arise.

Soil Conservation

516. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the State Ministers in charge of Soil Conservation was held at Bhubaneswar at the end of December, 1960;

(b) whether the schemes for soil conservation, included in the Third Five Year Plan of different States were discussed in the conference;

(c) if so, what was the cost of the respective schemes; and

(d) what subsidy is proposed to be granted to different States for implementation of these schemes by the Centre?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) A tentative allocation of Rs. 58.1 crores is proposed to be made for soil conservation schemes included in the Third Five Year Plans of different States.

(d) No decision in this regard has yet been taken.

Central Board of Forestry

517. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Central Board of Forestry was recently held in Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed therein and the recommendations made by the Board; and

(c) the action Government propose to take thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 83].

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Electric Traction

518. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether electric traction has been introduced between Durgapur and Gomoh;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) when the work was completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (c). Electric traction has been introduced on the section Asansol to Gomoh. Section Durgapur to Asansol is expected to be energised by March 1961.

(b) Rs. 9.33 crores approximately.

Farming Tools

519. { Shri P. C. Borooah: / Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri;

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been prepared by Government to popularise use of improved farming tools under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the outlines of the scheme; and

(c) what is the cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 84].

Cast Iron Sleepers for Railways

520. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/S Hanuman Engineers, Giridih are also supplying cast iron sleepers to Railways;

(b) if so, quantity supplied during 1960; and

(c) at what price?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Petromax Lights at N. E. Railway Stations

521. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the light facility with Petromax provided previously at several Railway Stations like Salempur, Lar Road, Barhaj, Bhatpar Rani etc. on N. E. Railway has been withdrawn recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration for providing electric lights at those Railway Stations where the previous facility has been stopped?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) Having regard to the needs of traffic dealt with during night hours and on considerations of economy petromax lights have either been withdrawn altogether or their number reduced replacing them with kerosene lights at certain stations on the North Eastern Railway. Such stations include Bhatpar Rani and Barhaj Bazar where all petromax lamps have been replaced with kerosene lamps while at Salempur and Lar Road some of the petromax lamps have been replaced with kerosene lamps.

(c) The policy is to electrify stations on a programme basis where electricity is locally available. Accordingly six stations including Bhatpar Rani and Barhaj Bazar are programmed to be electrified shortly.

Steel Scrap

522. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the agency through which the Railways sell their steel scrap;

(b) the approximate annual quantity sold during the last 5 years, yearwise; and

(c) the price at which they are sold?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Sales are effected directly by Railways against authorisation issued by the Iron and Steel Controller.

(b)

Years	Quantity sold In tons (Approx)
1955-56	1,09,073
1956-57	77,602
1957-58	57,500
1958-59	84,254
1959-60	1,03,530

(c) According to the prices as fixed and approved by the Iron and Steel Controller.

Primary Schools

523. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for opening primary schools for Railwaymen's children have been received by the Central Government from the State Governments during 1960-61;

(b) if so, whether any subsidy has been given to State Governments for running them for Railways during the same period; and

(c) the names of the States who have submitted schemes and the amount of subsidies allotted to each of them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Railway Protection Force

524. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enhance the status and authority of the Railway Protection Force with a view to make it a more effective agency of protecting life and property on the Railways than now;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) whether it has been finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A proposal for more effective use of the Railway Protection Force by associating them with or entrusting to them investigation of crimes on Railways was recently discussed at the conference of the Railway Minister with the Chief Ministers of States and it was agreed that at first a detailed note should be prepared with due regard to the Criminal Procedure Code, the R. P. F. Act and other relevant Laws indicating specifically what is required to be done by the State Governments. This note is under preparation.

Rural Electrification in Gujarat

525. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 892 on the 28th November, 1960 regarding the request for allotment of funds for Rural Electrification in Gujarat and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, what time it will take to decide it finally?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Schemes estimated to cost Rs. 31.92 lakhs for installation of 4 diesel stations each of 1000 kw. capacity at (1) Jamnagar, (2) Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Anand, (3) Vijapur and (4) Navsari, have been approved and funds allotted therefor. For the rest of the schemes, information in regard to load demands, etc. in the areas proposed to be served, has been called for from the State Government.

Seminar on Ayurvedic Drugs

526. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a seminar on Ayurveda system of Pharmaceutical drugs was held in Delhi recently;

(b) the subjects discussed and the conclusions arrived at; and

(c) which of the recommendations have been accepted by Government and what steps Government propose to take to implement those recommendations during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A Seminar was held in New Delhi under the auspices of the Central Council of Ayurvedic Research on the 9th and 10th January, 1961 to consider the following matters.

(i) Survey of Medicinal Plants;

(ii) Drugs identification;

(iii) Cultivation;

(iv) Supply of pure drugs;

(v) Pharmacognostical Research; and

(vi) Other cognate matters.

The Seminar felt the need for:—

(1) Coordinated survey of medicinal plants.

(2) Proper identification of the plants having regard to Sanskrit names, Hindi names and local names.

(3) Survey of the work already done and indexing the results.

(4) Cultivation of medicinal plants—both experimental and commercial.

(5) Investigation of the therapeutic properties ascribed to the medicinal drugs.

(6) Close collaboration between the various organisations doing this work.

The Seminar has made recommendations relating to Survey, collection, identification, herbaria, museums herb gardens cultivation, grading, storage, distribution and clinical, pharmacognistical and pharmacological studies.

(c) The recommendations are under examination.

पैकेज प्रोग्राम

५२७. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अलीगढ़ जिले में अन्नोत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये लागू किये गये पैकेज प्रोग्राम की रूप रेखा क्या है;

(ख) इस काम के लिये प्रतिवर्ष कितना रुपया व्यय किया जायेगा ;

(ग) इस के लिये कितने नये कर्मचारी रक्खे जायेंगे और उन पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना रुपया व्यय किया जायेगा;

(घ) अलीगढ़ जिले का अन्नोत्पादन पिछले तीन साल में कितना रहा है और इस कार्यक्रम की समाप्ति पर अन्नोत्पादन के कितने बढ़ाने की संभावना है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) से (घ). पूछी हुई जानकारी का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [**देखिये** परिशिट १, अनुबंध संख्या ८५]

Track Renewal

528. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of track-renewal on the B.A.K. Loop Section of the Eastern Railway is still continuing;

(b) what portion of the railway track on this section between Bandel Junction and the Nimtita Railway station remains to be renewed; and

(c) whether there are any speed restrictions in force for train movements on this section?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) (i) Mile 33—44 (Between Dumurdaha and Baghnapara stations).

(ii) Mile 102/00 to 103/3300 (between Malihati Halt and Tenya station).

(iii) Mile 108/2640 ft. and 170/00 (between Bazar Sau and Nimtita stations).

These sections will be renewed during Third Plan period.

(c) Yes. There are speed restrictions on the sections mentioned in (ii) and (iii) above which will be removed after the renewals are carried out.

Projects on Krishna and Godavari

529. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1593 on the 9th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the objections of the State Governments of Maharashtra and Mysore regarding the controversy of the utilisation of the waters of Godavari and Krishna have since been settled;

(b) the basis on which the controversy is settled;

(c) the terms of settlement; and

(d) whether the objections of the above two State Governments for-

entertaining commitment with regard to Srisailam and Pochampad and Nagarjunasagar Projects have since been disposed of and the sanction of the former two projects will be accorded?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

The matter is under examination in consultation with the States concerned.

(d) Does not arise in view of the above.

Heart Failure

530. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that experiments have been done in U.S.A. to revive a person who died of heart failure with closed massage of the heart like artificial respiration; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to popularise the method in India?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The method of restoring heart action by massage, referred to in recent newspaper reports, is not applicable to a large majority of patients who die of heart failure. The type of heart failure, which is amenable to cardiac massage (open or closed) is generally that which occurs as a result of sudden stoppage of heart beat mostly in surgical practice. Heart failure due to organic diseases of the heart is not generally amenable to this type of treatment. These approaches to restore heart action are applicable only to extremely limited cases of heart failure that arise out of sudden cessation of heart's action under certain relatively less common circumstances and there is no question of Government considering to popularise the method.

Technical Training Schools on Railways

531. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee for standardising the curricula of the Technical Training Schools on Railways has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations; and

(c) whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Calcutta Port Officer

532. Shri H. N. Mukherjee: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased ot state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Calcutta port the same officer holds the two posts of head of the Shipping Office and also of the Seamen's Employment Bureau;

(b) whether complaints have been received regarding the unsatisfactory results of such a combination of jobs; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir. The Shipping Master at the port of Calcutta had been holding additional charge of the duties of the post of Director, Seamen's Employment Office, since January 1957. Similar arrangements have also been in force at the port of Bombay from November 1958. These arrangements at both the ports had been allowed to continue as a measure of economy.

(b) There have been some complaints against the Shipping Master, Calcutta, who is also the Director, Seamen's Employment Office at that port. These complaints were received from certtin unrecognised

Seamen's unions at Calcutta and from other sources which could not be traced as they were anonymous or prendonymous. All these were enquired into and were found to be generally baseles. The shipowners at Calcutta have on occasions verbally expressed that they do not favour the existing arrangements in this regard. There have been no complaints from any source so far as Bombay is concerned.

(c) The question regarding the appointment of separate officers as Shipping Master and Director, Seamen's Employment Office at each port is under active consideration.

Telephones at Bhadrak and Balasore Stations

533. **Shri K. C. Jena:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have repeatedly been made in the complaint books at the Bhadrak and Balasore Railway stations (South Eastern Railway) for setting up of independent telephones at the aforesaid important stations for enquiry by the local public;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in that regard;

(c) whether the Railway Department has been requested by the local public for constructing an over-bridge at the Western side of the Balasore Railway Station as it is a necessity there; and

(d) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As regards Bhadrak, demand has been placed on P. & T. authorities. Delay in providing the facility is due to capacity of P. & T. Exchange being already fully utilized at present.

As regards Balasore, a telephone in ASM's Room with an extension to the Goods Shed exists.

(c) and (d). Yet provision of a foot over-bridge has been included in the Works Programme of the South Eastern Railway for 1961-62.

Payment of dues to land owners

534. **Shri K. C. Jena:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2259 on the 22nd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the then District Magistrate or his successor at Balasore has intimated the Central Government about the clearance of the dues to the land owners; and

(b) if so, the date of payment and the names of persons who have received such dues from the District Magistrate, Balasore (Orissa)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

It is understood, however, that so far payment has been made to 337 plot holders out of 510 in all.

General Strike on Railways

535. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of employees who have been chargesheeted, suspended and dismissed during the last general strike of Central Government employees in Eastern and South-Eastern Railway;

(b) how many of them have been taken back on their jobs; and

(c) how many are still to be taken back?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c).

The following information is given in this connection:—

	Eastern Rly.	S.E. Railway
(*i*) No. of staff suspended from service . .	3,323	1,121
(*ii*) No. of staff still remaining under suspension (others having been reinstated with or without punishment of having had their services terminated).	62	30
(*iii*) No. of staff charge-sheeted . . .	595	771
(*iv*) No. of staff against whom cases are pending in departmental enquiries or with police or in Courts .	62	30
(*v*) No. of staff initially dismissed or removed from service . .	34	77
(*vi*) No. of staff out of (*v*) above taken back on a review. .	26	74
(*vii*) No. of staff who stand dismissed or removed from service even after a review .	8	3

Irrigation Wells

536. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money sanctioned to different States for installation of irrigation wells during the year 1960-61;

(b) the amount of money actually spent till 15th February, 1961; and

(c) the actual number of wells dug?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Under the revised procedure introduced in 1958-59, Central assistance admissible to various schemes are indicated to State Governments group-wise at the beginning of the year and sanctions in respect of Central assistance to the States for the year 1960-61 will be issued in March, 1961, group-wise and not scheme-wise. As such information regarding the amounts sanctioned and spent by the States for sinking of irrigation wells during the year 1960-61 is not available. A total outlay of Rs. 27.94 crores has been agreed to for Minor Irrigation Programme which also includes the programme for installation of irrigation wells during the year 1960-61 as shown in a statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 86]. It is expected that this outlay will be utilised in full by the States.

(c) Complete progress reports about achievements have not been received from State Governments. However, about 2 lakh new open wells are expected to be achieved by the end of 2nd Five Year Plan.

Afro-Asian Conference

537. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decisions were arrived at, to raise production of food, in the Afro-Asian Conference on Rural Reconstruction held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the decisions;

(c) how these are going to be implemented in this country;

(d) whether the target of food production envisaged in the Second Plan has been achieved so far; and

(e) if not, where are the shortfalls and their reasons?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The required information called for from the Bharat Krishak Samaj who convened the conference is still awaited and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

(d) The Second Plan originally envisaged a target of 10.0 million tons of additional foodgrains production over the base level production of 65.0 million tons. This was subsequently revised to 15.5 million tons of additional production bringing the total anticipated production to 80.5 million tons. The actual output during the individual years since 1956-57 has been as under:—

Year	Estimates of production
1956-57 .	68·8 million tons
1957-58 .	62·5 million tons
1958-59 (Partially Revised estimate) .	75·5 million tons
1959-60 (Final estimate)	71·8 million tons.

Estimates of production of foodgrains for 1960-61, the last year of the Plan, are expected to become available only in June-July, 1961. However, preliminary reports indicate that the total production of foodgrains may be around the level attained in 1958-59.

(e) Among the more important reasons for shortfall in achievement of the targets, mention may be made of nonfulfilment of fertilizers targets due to foreign exchange shortage and inadequate internal supplies, delay in utilisation of irrigation potential particularly under major and medium irrigation projects, initial difficulties in organising, seed farms, set back to land reclamation and development programme due to shortage of tractors and spare parts and short supply of Iron and Steel for agricultural purposes etc.

Smallpox Vaccine Plant

538. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any smallpox vaccine plant in India; and

(b) if so, how many, where and what is total output?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) There are 13 vaccine-producing institutes in India and their location and the present manufacturing capacity are indicated below:—

	Million standard doses per annum
1. Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad, (Andhra Pradesh) . . .	3
2. Vaccine Depot, Shillong (Assam)	3
3. Vaccine Depot, Namkum (Bihar)	16
4. Public Health Laboratory, Trivandrum (Kerala) .	5
5. King Institute, Guindy, (Madras)	4
6. Manpur Lymph Depot, Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	0·8
7. Vaccine Institute, Nagpur (Maharashtra) . . .	3
8. Vaccine Institute, Bangalore (Mysore)	3
9. Vaccine Institute, Belgaum (Mysore)	10
10. Vaccine Institute, Amritsar, (Amritsar). . . .	4
11. State Vaccine Institute, Patwadanagar, Nainital (Uttar Pradesh) . .	12
12. Vaccine Institute, Calcutta (West Bengal) . . .	10
13. Calcutta Corporation Vaccine Institute, Calcutta (West Bengal)	3
TOTAL . .	76·8

कटनी के निकट रेलवे साइडिंग

५३९. **पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी**: क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कटनी जंक्शन के निकट कटनी और कैमोर के बीच के क्षेत्र के खनिज धन के विकास के लिये सुदीर्घकाल से रेलवे द्वारा साइडिंग की व्यवस्था की जाने की मांग की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि शासन भी उक्त साइडिंग की व्यवस्था के लिये प्रतिवर्ष राशि स्वीकृत करता है किन्तु अब तक साइडिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है; और

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र की खनिज सम्पत्ति और उद्योगों के विकास का ध्यान रखते हुए सरकार अति शीघ्र साइडिंग की व्यवस्था करने की कृपा करेगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री से० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) जी हां। तेजी से बढ़ते हुए चूना उद्योग के लिये साइडिंग की अधिक सुविधा देने के सम्बन्ध में इस क्षेत्र के उद्योगपतियों की ओर से कई बार प्रार्थना की गयी है।

(ख) और (ग). इस समय जुकेही स्टेशन से एसोशियेटेड सीमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड की कैमोर सीमेंट फैक्टरी तक १३.२५ मील लम्बी एक इमदादी साइडिंग है। इस से पहले के इस क्षेत्र में और उद्योगों के लिये साइडिंग बनाई जाये, यह जरूरी है कि इस साइडिंग में आवश्यक सुधार करके और क्रासिंग स्टेशन आदि बना कर इस की क्षमता बढ़ायी जाये। इस उद्देश्य से यह तय किया जा चुका है कि इमदादी साइडिंग और कटनी के श्री के० एल० गुप्त की एक छोटी स्पर साइडिंग, दोनों को रेलवे ले ले और अपनी साइडिंग बनाये। इसलिये वर्तमान करार के अनुसार इन दोनों पक्षों को छः महीने का नोटिस दिया गया है। नोटिस की अवधि बीत जाने पर दोनों साइडिंग ले ली जायेंगी और उन्हें रेलवे साइडिंग में बदल दिया जायेगा। इन में आवश्यक सुधार करने के बाद इस क्षेत्र के उद्योगपतियों के लिये साइडिंग की अधिक सुविधा देने के सम्बन्ध में उपाय किये जायेंगे।

P. & T. Department Examination

540. Shri Bhakt Darshan: Will the **Minister of Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a departmental examination in the P. & T. Department for the promotion to the grade of Telegraph Masters is going to be held shortly;

(b) if so, what are the conditions of eligibility to appear in the said examination;

(c) whether it is a fact that several telegraphists who have already put in more than 5 years service are not being permitted to appear in this promotional examination; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The examination originally scheduled to be held on the 25th and 26th February, 1961 has since been postponed *sine die*.

(b) The conditions of eligibility are:

(i) Not less than 5 years, service in the cadre of Telegraphist with usual relaxation for the S.C./S.T. candidates,

(ii) Permanency in the cadre of Telegraphist,

(iii) Good record of service, and

(iv) candidates should not have already availed of the maximum No. of 4 chances admissible to them.

(c) and (d). Since service limit is only one of the conditions of eligibility, candidates who do not fulfil the other conditions are not allowed to appear in the examination.

Shortage of Steel for Rajasthan Canal

541. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction work at Rajasthan Canal Project is delayed due to shortage of steel; and

(b) what are the steps taken so far to see that adequate quantity of steel is supplied in time?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) There has been a slight set-back in the progress of construction of some works due to the short supply of steel.

(b) Instructions have been issued to the Iron & Steel Controller to accord priority to this Project.

Wagons owned by N. Railway

542. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons owned by the Northern Railway at present;

(b) the number of wagons condemned and withdrawn from service during 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(c) how many of these have been sent to scrap yard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) Broad Gauge	38,350	In terms of four wheelers.
Metre Gauge	7,245	
Narrow Gauge .	488	

(As on 31-1-1961)

	BG	MG
(b) 1959-60 .	340	22
1960-61 .	167	22

(upto 31-1-1961)

	BG	MG
(c) Out of those condemned in 1959-60	340	Nil
Out of those condemned in 1960-61 . .	167	Nil

Block Development Officer

543. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the officers of the Community Development Blocks have been selected for being sent to the U.S.A. recently, and if so, their number State-wise; and

(b) what course of training will they receive in U.S.A. and where and of what duration?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No officer of the Community Development blocks have been deputed to U.S.A. under any scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Community Development & Co-operation.

(b) Does not arise.

P. & T. Offices

544. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of Post and Telegraph offices opened by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the Central Circle During the First and Second Five Year Plans (district-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The particulars are shown in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 87].

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 1 dated the 2nd January, 1961.

(ii) The Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 48 dated the 14th January, 1961.

(iii) The Sugar (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 49 dated the 14th ary, 1960.[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2669/60].

12.01½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Barman (Cooch-Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to present the Thirty-third Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1960-61) on the Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1958-59 and Audit Report, 1960.

12.02 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Hundred and Seventh Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixty-third Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence—Training Institutions.

12.02½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, I rise to announce that Government business in this House for the week commencing 27th February, 1961, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any part-discussed item carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) General Discussion on Railway Budget.

(3) Discussion and voting of:

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1960-61;

Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1961-62.

As Members are already aware, the General Budget for 1961-62 will be presented on Tuesday, the 28th February, 1961 at 5P.M.

12.03 hrs.

RE: ARREST OF A MEMBER

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, before you proceed to the next item of business, may I invite your attention to rule 229 of the Rules of Procedure? I was under the impression that you might have received intimation of the arrest of a Member of this House. According to the rule, whenever a Member of the House is arrested, the authority who arrests him is immediately required to intimate to you about the arrest of the Member.

Mr. Speaker: I am aware of the rule. But what is the point? Let us not go into the details about the reasons for the arrest.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The wording of the rule is this.

Mr. Speaker: Who is the Member who has been arrested?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Shri P. N. Singh:

Mr. Speaker: When?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He was arrested yesterady last evening, at Bombay. I received a telegram in the night. The news has been published in the papers. My point is this. Oftentimes, the newspapers receive the news but you have not been told of it. It is so not only in this case but in other cases also. When a Member of this House is arrested, the news of his arrest is to be intimated to you. The rule says as follows:

> "When a member is arrested.... by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest,...." etc.

You have not been informed of the arrest.

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Member might have kept quiet until the intimation actually is received here. Anyhow, I shall answer his point. I do not know what "immediately" means. Possibly, when a Member is arrested, what the authorities can do is to send a telegram about it; they give the telegram to the post office, but, if the post office takes time in transmitting it, how is that gentleman responsible? Possibly, the newspapers may have teleprinters. Anyway, I shall make enquiries about it. At any rate, instructions and reminders may be issued that as soon as the arrest of a Member of this House is made, immediately this House must be informed about it through me. Let them be a little more rigorous. Let not such things occur hereafter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I had received the telegram last night. So, the post office cannot be at fault. When I can receive the telegram, such a telegram could also have been sent to you.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's point is that while he has received a telegram, I must also have received such a telegram. I am sorry. The hon. Home Minister will see to it that instructions are issued.

12.06 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)—1960-61—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the supplementary demands for grants. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury may continue his speech.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): As I was saying yesterday, the main apprehension that comes to our mind with regard to these projects is whether the Government has at all made up its mind in this regard. There is one characteristic feature about the Ganga Barrage project. Although it has been mooted as early as 105 years ago, no Government up till now has had either the time or the foresight to take a final decision with regard to it. That observation applies both to the previous British Government as well as to the Government of independent India. I find from the explanatory note the following:

> "During the current financial year, an expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs is anticipated which will be met by re-appropriation of savings within the Grant."

I therefore tried to consult the budget of the current year and I found that no appropriation was made under the head "Ganga Barrage project" for this year. But in the previous year, that is, 1959-60, a grant of Rs. 3,75,000 was made. No grant was taken in the year 1960-61. It seems that Government is anticipating that the savings that had been carried over from 1959-60 would be sufficient for the current year also and that only a token grant is necessary.

But what intrigues me most is the fact that so far as the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is concerned it is often concerned with the investigation of the project and the field works in connection with the investigation. What the country is interested to know and particularly what my State of West Bengal is interested to know

is, what is the decision of the Government with regard to this project. We want to know whether this project has been taken up by the Government for immediate implementation. That is the main thing about which we want the Minister to make a categorical declaration. We have been told that the programme for the project including the period for detailed investigation covers eight years. Obviously, this amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is to be saved from the current year's allocations and the token grant is shown to be Rs. 1,000 for part of these field investigations. But what is the Government's programme and intention with regard to the starting of the construction of the project?

I might draw the attention of the Government to the alarming state of affairs in the Calcutta port, where everybody knows, ships of more than 6,000 tons draught cannot enter, and the port is practically immobilised during the major part of the year. That being so, the implementation of this project must be taken up as expeditiously as possible, and the Government must make their intentions in this regard absolutely clear. Particularly we are interested to know whether any objection has been raised by the Government of Pakistan with regard to this project, what is the opinion that was expressed by the Pakistan Government's delegation of engineers when they were invited to visit the site and when this matter was discussed in the conference of Irrigation Engineers and other responsible officers of the two Governments. I would also like to know whether we are determined to go ahead with this programme, whatever be the views of the Pakistan Government.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are supplementary demands for grants totalling nearly Rs. 67 crores, which means that they total more than the regular budget of a fairly big-sized State. It comprises various demands and I have criticisms to offer on not less than ten demands in this list.

In the first place, I would like to welcome the establishment of the Indian Investment Centre for providing facilities for locating froeign capital sources and for providing consultation for foreign and local private investors. At a time when this country is so hard pressed in the matter of foreign exchange resources, I am sure the House will be grateful to the Technical Cooperation Mission of the U.S. Government for enabling the establishment of the Indian Investment Centre. But I am rather intrigued to find that the office of the Indian Investment Centre will be located only in New Delhi. I should like to know whether the Government has made provision for locating the offices of the Centre in larger cities like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, etc. This should be done.

Another important point is about the purchase of foodgrains. We find a supplementary demand for Rs. 36 crores mentioned in the statement for the purchase of foodgarins. At a time when we are told that foodgrains production is the highest—probably it is a record for many years being 76 million tons—we find that we will be importing not less than 3·5 million tons of wheat and 7 lakhs tons of imported rice, apart from rice procured internally which would come to 6 lakh tons. As I said yesterday, the time has come for a complete overhaul of our attitude towards foodgrain production. It is now necessary that we should now abandon the fads about big irrigation projects and turn our attention to small irrigation projects at district and taluka levels in concultation with the local leadership.

It is very necessary that some sound arrangement should be made for adequate and timely distributic of fertilisers. Also, there should be provision for cheap electricity and cheap canal water. I am intrigued to find that while we are subsidising foreign imports to the tune of several crores, it has not occurred to us to subsidise canal water or electricity for agricultural purposes. I do hope that some

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definite steps will be taken in this direction.

I come to Demand No. 82 under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. It refers to the amount being first credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and then transfered to the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund. We have got the steel equalisation fund for equalising the prices of steel including imported steel. I am again intrigued to find that while in the supplementary demands it has been mentioned that the retention price of steel will be enhanced with effect from 1st April, 1960 by Rs. 45 per ton, so far as the indigenous producers and markets are concerned, no official order has has been issued yet about it. There is this anomaly that on the one hand the demand has been placed before this House and on the other there is no official pronouncement in regard to the increase in retention price of steel. I should like to know what specific procedure has been followed in regard to the application by indigenous producers for increasing the retention price of steel and what were the reasons for the extrarodinary delay in taking steps in increasing the retention price of steel.

As I said, I am of the view definitely that the time has come for a revision of our policy in the matter of prices of steel. Today the indigenous consusumer of steel is being penalised for the purpose of subsidising the imports of foreign steel. I should like to know how long we are going to import foreign steel and whether differential rates cannot be provided for imported steel and indigenously produced steel, indigenously produced steel being retained for certain specific national purposes which require some encouragement or priority.

Coming to posts and telegraphs, regarding dividend to general revenues, I am surprised to find that the Government have applied the rule of the thumb in the matter of fixing up the dividends which the posts and telegraphs will in future pay to the general revenues. I am surprised that we do not have a posts and telegraphs convention committee on the lines of the railway convention committee, where we can carefully discuss what is the capacity of posts and telegraphs to pay dividends to the general revenue. We are told in the supplementary demands—in a way this principle is being introduced first by the back-door—that the posts and telegraphs will pay dividend at the same rate as the railways, as if there is no difference between the economics of the operation of posts and telegraphs and that of the railways; and as if somehow or other if the railways prosper, the posts and telegraphs also will prosper of *vice versa*. This type of arrangement simply indicates the slipshod fashion in which Government is taking decisions on important economic and financial principles. I, therefore, urge that a posts and telegraphs Convention Committee should be appointed by Government along the lines of the Railways Convention Committee, which should go into the economics of posts and telegraphs operations.

It is rather surprising that without any reference to this House and without a word of apology or explanation, one fine morning the Minister of Communications issues a notification that the telephone rates will be increased and overnight telephone rates are increased by as much as 40 per cent in some cases. I am shocked to know that this House has not been consulted when the consumer is being penalised and taxed in this unabashed fashion. I think the time has come to place the economics of public undertakings on a different footing altogether. All known principles of public finance, of economics of utility regulations have been completely discarded in the matter of treatment of the finance of our public utility services. I think it is necessary that this aspect should be looked into.

I should like to congratulate the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the demand to establish a unit for

the manufacture of basic organic chemicals and intermediate from benzene, toluene and napthalene, which are by-products from coke ovens of the steel plants. This is really a way of creating wealth from waste and I welcome it. I do hope that the Commerce and Industry Ministry will explore other avenues of a similar nature. I think the time has come to establish units for the manufacture of sulpha drugs, and particularly some life-saving drugs like penicillin, tromexane, etc. There are various life-saving drugs which are very useful, but which are extremely costly; the tablets cost more than a rupee each, which means they are completely outside the purchasing power of the poor masses. I should like to know whether the Government cannot establish a unit for the manufacture of, say, half a dozen of such drugs which are essenial for saving life.

The last matter to which I will make reference is the demand by the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry for Rs. 1,37,000, required for additional barricading and seating arrangements for the Republic Day celebrations. I am sorry to say that on the Republic Day the arrangements were so chaotic that most of the M.P.s were never able to find admission to the enclosures allotted to them, and the worst part of it was at several places—I have seen it myself—invitees were lathi-charged and caned. It is the most disgraceful thing on the part of the Government to invite people on Republic Day and then to permit the chaotic arrangements to result in lathi-charges. I have never seen anything more disgraceful than this and I think that the Government owes an apology to the public.

These are a few of the demands on which I have ventilated my views. It is not that I have exhausted my list of criticism yet but I think having regard to the fact that the time at my disposal is short I shall content myself with the hope that Government will look into the limited criticism I have made on their demands for supplementary grants.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Speaker, I will confine myself to Demand Nos. 59, 82 and 119. Demand No. 59 relates to Manipur. A sum of Rs. 59.52 lakhs is required during the current year to defray charges under different helds, on account of the Manipur Administration. Most of the money has been demanded on account of the maintenance of peace and order in Manipur. If we look at the budget estimates for the year 1959-60, for the expenditure on police the actual estimate is Rs. 20.39 lakhs. The budget estimates for the year 1960-61 has been Rs. 65.81 lakhs. According to this supplementary demand the expenditure on police is going up to Rs. 101.09 lakhs. I do not grudge this demand of such a huge sum for a little administration of a small area like Manipur, but we have to see whether the expenditure has been incurred rightly, whether the demand is justified and whether the sums which have been on demand wi be effectively used.

Out of this a sum of Rs. 25.10 lakhs are on account of the deployment of the units of the Assam Rifles in Manipur and a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs is on account of the deployment of West Bengal Armed Forces and Bihar Military Police. The army has also been called upon to cope up with the disturbances in some parts of Manipur, specially in the hills, and for that a sum of Rs. 50,000 is demanded for providing their accommodation.

The House would remember that there was an agitation during April 1960 for the restoration of responsible government in Manipur. The Manipur Administration requisitioned the services of the West Bengal Police and the Bihar military police. On that account a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs has been demanded here. The Manipur police has got enough strength. They have about 1,500 officials and men. So, the question is: was it at all necessary to deploy so many battalions from Bihar and Bengal. The movement was a peaceful one. There was no arson, no looting not a single house was burnt and yet more than

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one lakh people participated in the movement. No person was killed. That was one of the most peaceful movements, I should say. The units of the 4th Battalion of the Assam Rifles were standing by in case of emergency, in case of wide-spread violence. Threat is employed by the Manipur Administration to suppress a peaceful movement like the demand for the restoration of responsible Government in Manipur. It is very strange. We are under the custody and the guardianship of the Home Ministry.

Our complaint is we are not at all satisfied with the officials sent by the Home Ministry. We are against the Chief Commissioner's rule. We in Manipur have been suffering under these officials. Most of them are raw and they are recruited from outside, some from the Air Force, some from the Navy and some from the Land force. They belong to the Indian Frontier Administrative Service. They are inexperienced people and some of them never go to the hills. In Manipur out of an area of 8628 square miles the valley is only 700 sq. miles and all the rest are hills. But the officers do not visit the hilly areas. It is easy to visit the plains. So they never go to the hills. Their approach to the problem prevailing there is very unrealistic. Most of them are guided by the reports received from their subordinate officials. The higher officials never go to the spot and verify the actual situation. So, the actual situation is quite different from the reports which come to the Chief Commissioner or the Home Ministry.

We had a peaceful movement and we had adopted a reasonable way of expressing our grievances. To suppress that movement was condemnable. Also, excessive use of force was made for defying orders under section 144 in other parts of India they will give us either 15 days' simple imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 15. But here, under the very same section 144, my comrades have been put in jail for 7 months and that too under rigorous imprisonment, and that also in a territory in Assam some 300 miles away. I was also under Preventive Detention. Originally it was for one year but I was released after seven months.

The local administration has no sympathy for our people. There were so many burnings and so many killings in Assam. I have never heard of a single person being put to prison there. There was a lot of mud-slinging between Government members themselves and although 4,000 or 5,000 people have been arrested they were soon released and no proper action was taken against the wrong doers. But in our State, which is a small State, the violence shown has been excessive on the part of the Manipur administration. Some cases are still pending against some of my friends. I would like to request the Minister of Home Affairs to take steps to see that all these cases are withdrawn, because the movement has been called off. So, there is no necessity to harass those who have participated during the last movement.

Now I would like to come to another aspect of the law and order problem. In the hills of Manipur the situation is very serious and pretty bad. In fact, there has been infiltration of the Naga hostiles.

Mr. Speaker: Do all these arise under the supplementary demands? The hon. Member is going into the entire problem of the law and order in the whole State. Only a small provision is made here.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: The infiltration of Naga hostiles into Manipur is a big problem.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will reserve all that for the Home Ministry discussion, later on.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Murder, looting and arson are going on in many parts of the hill areas, specially on the northern and western side. Yesterday it appeared in the newspapers

that the Sub-Deputy Collector of Phungyar Sub-Division was kidnapped by the hostiles and was released the next day. The Block Development Office also was to be looted, but then it was not done actually.

Some parts of Manipur have already been declared disturbed areas and some sort of military operations have started. We welcome that. But then why those who are taking an active part in this movement, who have instigated the people to collect unauthorised arms and who have collected subscriptions from house to house have still been left untouched? Why serious efforts have not been made to punish the culprits? That is our grievance.

Then I would like to refer to another incident which happened very recently in New Chudachandpur, the headquarters of the Southern Sub-Division in Manipur. There the Police opened fire on the 30th December last in the village called Kotlian on the tribal people without any provocation from the later. That was quite improper on the part of the Police. The next day also the Police again opened fire on the same Tribal people and one person was killed instantaneously and seven persons were injured. There has been a demand for judicial enquiry. Because of the way the Administration is functioning there, they always try to justify the action taken by the Police. In this case I would plead that there should be some judicial enquiry. Several times we demanded that there should be a judicial enquiry into firings on unarmed people. But that has never been heard. This time I request the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs to institute a judicial enquiry because if that is not done the Tribal people might be provoked. They may be led to frustration and despair and that may be another cause of disturbances in these parts.

On the whole my request is that the Administration should try to restore law and order in these parts of the hills, otherwise I am afraid we have to incur increasing expenditure during the coming months because this problem in Manipur Hills is closely connected with the problem in the Naga Hills. That is why I say that restoration of law and order in these parts is the first duty of the Manipur Administration as well as of the Government.

We have heard of so many cases of violence, looting and all this in all the parts of the Hills. In the supplementary demand for grants there is a demand of about Rs. 9 lakhs for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Most of these people live in the Hills and unless law and order is restored it will be rather difficult for us to undertake these developmental activities in the Hills.

Regarding contribution to the Territorial Council, we welcome it. Here only a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been allotted to it for repairing roads. That is quite inadequate because the roads there have been under disrepair for a long time.

There is another demand regarding cash allowance to the employees of the Territorial Council. The grant of this allowance is quite justified. Now the teachers in non-Government schools are also demanding this because they are entitled to the same pay and allowances as the other employees of the Territorial Council. So there should be some provision for that also, Government should make some provision for that.

Regarding the food situation, I wonder how the Administration in Manipur has turned the surplus area into a deficit area. Last year, that is, in 1960, the problem was so serious in the Valley that there were almost famine conditions there, as also in some parts of the Hills. It is good that the Government has undertaken some test relief works, specially in the Thanlon area. This is very important because the National Council of Applied Economic Research in a

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report published recently have emphasised that the primary importance in our Hills is to improve the transport and communications. Then we can at any time rush foodstuffs to the scarcity areas. So the first thing is to improve transport and communications.

I have only got one more point.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow him. The hon. Member is taking advantage of the Supplementary Demands for Grants to have a general discussion on the entire State of Manipur. There is no provision for food here.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I have many things to say.

Mr. Speaker: Where is the provision for food here?

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I have done with Manipur. I want to make one more point.

Mr. Speaker: So far as it being a surplus or a deficit State is concerned, how does that arise out of the Supplementary Demands for Grants?

Shri L. Achaw Singh: There is a provision.

Mr. Speaker: Where?

Shri L. Achaw Singh: On page 35, under item (c) it states:

> "The crops in the hill areas of Churachandpur and Jiribam Sub-Divisions of Manipur had suffered extensive demage."

There is this reference to it. That is why I raised it.

Mr. Speaker: But he is talking about food. It only says that the crops there have got extensively damaged and

> "In order to provide relief and alternative means of employment to the affected persons, it has been decided to construct a sixty mile jeepable road from Nungba to Thanlon."

Let him say anything about this road.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I have done with it. I have only one more point regarding the food situation in India.

Mr. Speaker: How can he talk about the food situation in India generally on this occasion?

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Because we have been incurring such a large expenditure.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member has nothing more to say. He cannot talk about the general food situation in India. He is not entitled to do so on the Supplementary Demands.

Now, Shri Somani.

Shri Somani (Dausa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, in regard to a point to which a reference has already been made by my hon. friend, Shri Naushir Bharucha. There is a reference in the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Page 49) to the effect that it has been decided to give an increase in the average retention price of steel of the order of Rs. 45/- per ton from 1st April, 1960. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there has been a lot of speculation in market circles during the last few weeks about the nature of this increase as certain press reports had already appeared more than a month ago about the probable decision of the Government with regard to the retention prices.

The usual procedure of the Government has always been to issue a press communique giving details of the decision whenever it is made in regard to the increase in retention prices. One is simply puzzled to find why the Government did not choose to adopt that usual procedure and something of an indirect announcement has been made by way of making a provision in the Supplementary Demands for Grants and saying that an amount of about Rs. 8 crores will have to be paid to the steel producers because of the decision which has been taken to raise steel prices by

about Rs. 45/- per ton. As to the nature and details of this Rs. 45/- per ton increase in the retention price, it is not clear as to how much, in what variety and for what period each steel producer is likely to get from this decision.

It also appears that no reference was made to the Tariff Commission in regard to the increase in the cost of manufacturing which is the usual practice that has been followed hitherto. It appears that the whole problem of the cost of manufacturing has been studied by the cost accountants of the Ministry itself and some decision has been taken. No announcement has also been made about the period for which this price increase will continue. Nor have any details, as I just referred to, been given about the various categories of steel and how each individual steel producer will benefit by this increase. This is something which is very much puzzling. Even yesterday, the stock exchange operators were quite puzzled. Although specific mention of a definite decision about steel price increase has been made in the Supplementary Demands placed before the House, no announcement as such has been made by the Ministry confirming this decision in the usual manner which has been the practice all along. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify this in his reply so that whatever suspense is there may be ended and at the same time, the producers may also be enlightened about the nature of the decision which has been taken and details of increase for the various categories and the policy which the Government wants to follow with regard to this vital matter which affects the development of the steel industry in the private sector.

श्री आसर (रत्नागिरि) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरक मांगों के बारे में मैंने कुछ कटौती प्रस्ताव रक्खे हैं । उनमें से मांग नं० १५ भी है । सन् १९५५ में भाषा कमिशन की नियुक्त की गई थी । कमिशन ने सन् १९५९ में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी । इस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों पर लोकसभा की समिति ने विचार किया और अपनी रिपोर्ट सन् १९६० में दी । सरकार ने अप्रैल १९६० में शास्त्रीय और तांत्रिक पारिभाषिक शब्दों के निर्माण के लिये एक कमिशन की नियुक्ति की । यह नियुक्ति की गई, यह ठीक है, लेकिन जिस तरह से काम चल रहा है उससे पता नहीं चलता कि शास्त्रीय और तांत्रिक पारिभाषिक शब्दों का कोष हिन्दी में कब बनेगा । आवश्यकता है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इन शब्दों का निर्माण हो । शास्त्रीय पुस्तकों का भी हिन्दीकरण करना आवश्यक है । इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जितनी जल्दी शास्त्रीय और तांत्रिक पारिभाषिक शब्दों का निर्माण हो सके, उसको करने का प्रयत्न किया जाय । ऐसा शब्द कोष बनाते समय ऐसे शब्दों का रखना आवश्यक है जो आसानी से सब की समझ में आ सकें । मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारी भारतीय भाषाओं में संस्कृत शब्दों का बहुत बड़ा भंडार है इसलिये यदि पारिभाषिक शब्दों का निर्माण करते समय हम संस्कृत शब्दों का उपयोग करेंगे तो वे आसानी से सब की समझ में आ सकेंगे । इन की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

पूरक मांग नं० २८ के बारे में मुझे दो बातें कहनी हैं । इस समय जाली नोट बनाने के कारखाने चारों ओर बहुत चालू हैं । इस चीज को हम रोक नहीं सके । इस का प्रभाव छोटे-छोटे शहरों और देहातों पर बहुत हुआ है । थोड़े दिन पहले मुझे एक अनुभव हुआ । एक भाई ने अपना नोट रिजर्व बैंक में भेजा । भेजने के बाद वह नीचे राह देखता रहा कि कब रिजर्व बैंक पैसा भेजे और उसे फुटकर रुपये मिल जायें । लेकिन उसको एक कागज मिला जिसमें बताया गया था कि उसने जो नोट दिया है वह जाली

[श्री आसर]

है । बेचारा बड़े शहर से गया था, उस के पास ज्यादा पैसा नहीं था । वह समझता था १०० रु० के नोट के रु० उस-को मिल जाएंगे । लेकिन वहां पर उस-को बतलाया गया कि चूंकि उसका नोट जाली था इसलिये उसको कांफिस्केट कर लिया गया है । देहातों और छोटे शहरों में यह स्थिति होती है । आखिर लोगों को कैसे पता चले कि फलां नोट अच्छा है और फलां नोट जाली है ? देखने में कोई भी फर्क नहीं मालूम पड़ता है लेकिन जब वह रिजर्व बैंक जाता है तो उस को कांफिस्केट कर लिया जाता है । चूंकि इससे देहातों और छोटे शहरों में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है इसलिये इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाय ।

थोड़े दिनों पहिले एक पेपर में न्यूज आई थी कि कई स्थानों में जो हमारी नई क्वायन्स हैं उनकी सप्लाई पूरी नहीं होती है, इससे बहुत से लोगों को परेशानी होती है । इस की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाये ।

पूरक मांगों नं० ४१ और ११६ के बारे में भी मुझे दो बातें कहनी हैं । विदेश से मंगाये हुए अनाज पर सब्सिडी देने की मांग है । लेकिन यह सब्सिडी हम स्टेट्स को क्यों दे रहे हैं ? प्रदेशों को हम वितरण के लिये अनाज देते हैं और सब्सिडी भी देते हैं, लेकिन यह नहीं देखा जाता कि अनाज का वितरण ठीक होता है या नहीं, इस सिस्टम में कोई गड़बड़ी होती है या नहीं । पंजाब की विधान-सभा की लेखा-समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बतलाया है कि इस अनाज के व्यापार में ७० लाख रु० का गबन हुआ है, इसी तरह से जम्मू और कश्मीर की रिपोर्ट में भी बताया गया है कि वहां लाखों रुपयों का गबन हुआ । इतना गबन होते हुए भी हम इन राज्यों को सब्सिडी देते हैं । मेरा कहना है कि हमारे पास ऐसी मशीनरी नहीं है जिससे हम देख सकें कि यह गबन क्यों होता है और यह गड़बड़ क्यों होती है । यह चीज ठीक नहीं है । इस ओर भी हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिये । इस गबन को रोकने के लिये मशीनरी होनी चाहिये, अगर वह नहीं है तो उस का जल्दी से निर्माण होना चाहिये ।

हम लोग गेहूं और चावल बाहर से मंगाते हैं । थोड़े दिन पहले प्रेस में खबर थी कि बम्बई में यह माल डाक पर आया, उसके बाद १५ या २० दिन तक वहीं पड़ा रहा । उसके बाद स्थिति यह हो गई कि बहुत सा वह अनाज खराब हो गया । बतलाया गया कि वह खाने की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं है । जब विदेशों से माल आता है और इस तरह से डाक पर पड़ा रह जाता है, तो हमारा बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है । उसको तुरन्त वहां से ट्रांस्पोर्ट करने की आवश्यकता होती है । अगर यह नहीं होगा तो बहुत सा माल वहां का चोरी हो जायेगा या खराब हो जायेगा । हम लोग बाहर से माल लाते हैं लेकिन आपने सुना होगा कि मध्य-प्रदेश में २० हजार टन माल खराब हो गया । अपने देश में अच्छी तरह के गेहूं पैदा होते हुए भी जब बाहर से हम माल लेते हैं तो इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये कि स्टाक में पड़ा-पड़ा अनाज खराब न हो । जब भी इस बारे में प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं तो जवाब दिया जाता है कि यह जिम्मेदारी स्टेट्स की है । लेकिन जब इस अनाज को पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी सेंटर की है तो यह कभी नहीं हो सकता कि हम इस बात की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट पर छोड़ कर अलग बैठे जायें । हमने जो पालिसी तय की है उसके अनुसार जब हम माल खरीद करते हैं तो उसका खराब होना ठीक नहीं है। इस दृष्टि से सरकार के लिये यह देखना आवश्यक है कि अपने देश में

माल पैदा होते हुए भी जब हम बाहर से माल मंगाते हैं तो उस का वितरण ठीक से हो और सब को अनाज मिले। इस चीज की जिम्मेदारी सेंटर पर है इसलिये मैं इस का जवाब मिनिस्टर साहब से चाहता हूं।

मैं देहातों से आता हूं। वहां पर ठीक समय पर माल नहीं पहुंच पाता है। खास कर जो हिली ट्रेक हैं वहां माल भेजने की व्यवस्था ठीक होनी चाहिये। हमारा उद्देश्य है कि देहातों में सब को सस्ता अनाज मिले, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि जो माल हमारे यहां बारिश से पूर्व जाना चाहिये वह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के खराब होने की वजह से बारिश से पूर्व नहीं पहुंच पाता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि बारिश से पूर्व जिस कार्ट-लोड के लिये हम को पांच रुपये देने पड़ते हैं, बारिश के बाद उस के हर एक बोरे पर पांच रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। आखिर इसके लिये तो सरकार सिब्सिडी नहीं देती है, इसलिये जो ज्यादा किराया लोगों को देना पड़ता है वह सब जनता पर पड़ता है और अनाज उन को मंहगा लेना होता है। इसलिये सब जगहों पर, विशेषकर हिली ट्रैक्स पर बारिश से पूर्व अनाज पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

थोड़े दिन पहले लोगों ने तकरीर की थी कि बम्बई में और अन्य स्थानों में सस्ते अनाज की दूकानों पर जो अनाज बेचा जाता है वह अच्छी नहीं होता, साफ नहीं होता है। जिस हालत में वह बाहर से आता है वैसा ही वहां दे दिया जाता है। यह बात का मिनिस्टर को पता है। मैंने सब को बतलाया है कि वहां अच्छा अनाज देना चाहिये। लेकिन वहां पर जो अनाज मिलता है वह सड़ा हुआ होता है। जब हम अमरीका से पैसा दे कर गेहूं लाते हैं तो ऐसा क्यों होता है? हम को वहां से अच्छा माल लेना चाहिये। आज इस के लिये कोई मशीनरी नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि माल खरीदते वक्त वहां पर हमारा कोई आदमी रहे ताकि अच्छा माल मिल सके।

अब मैं डिमान्ड नं० ५७ के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। स्टेशनरी की सप्लाई ठीक नहीं है। हमारे पास सतारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट से खबर आई है कि वहां के सेंट्रल एक्साईज आफिस को पिछले दो सालों से स्टेशनरी सप्लाई नहीं की गई। दो वर्ष पहले सप्लाई की गई थी। रेलवे में स्टेशनरी गायब हो गई थी। गायब होने के बाद कुछ लोगों ने पूछा कि स्टेशनरी क्यों नहीं आई तो जवाब दिया गया कि हमारे पास स्टेशनरी नहीं है। हमने जो स्टेशनरी मांगी थी वह गायब हो गई, इसलिये जो स्टेशनरी है उसी से काम चलाओ। वह बेचारे कहां से चलाएं। वह अपनी जेब से तो पैसा खर्च नहीं कर सकते। दो वर्षों से लोगों को स्टेशनरी नहीं मिल रही है। और उनको कभी किसी के पास से मांगना पड़ता है और कभी किसी के पास से मांगना पड़ता है। ये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अधिकारी हैं और इनको दूसरों से भीख मांग कर अपना काम चलाना पड़ता है, यह बहुत लज्जास्पद है। यह देखना चाहिए कि सब जगह पूरे तौर से स्टेशनरी पहुंचे। स्टेशनरी ठीक से न पहुंने का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि उस आफिस में वह फार्म नहीं है जो कि सेंट्रल एक्साईज में व्यापारियों के लिए होता है। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि एक छापने वाले ने वह फार्म छाप लिया है और उसको एक-एक रुपया और आठ-आठ आने में बेचा जाता है। यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। इसके बारे में जांच की जानी चाहिए और समय पर स्टेशनरी पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

आखिर में मैं रोड कांस्ट्रक्शन के बारे में दो एक बात बताना चाहता हूं। गत साल भी एक पूरक मांग आयी थी, लेकिन आज १.५ लाख की एक पूरक मांग उस कमीशन के खर्चे के लिए आयी है जो मशीनरी खरीदने गया है। जैसा कि मैं ने गत साल भी बताया था, आज आपको बार्डर पर सड़क बनाने की जल्दी से जल्दी आवश्यकता है। चारों ओर की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए बार्डर पर जितना

[श्री आसर]

पैसा भी खर्च कर सकें उतना करना चाहिए। लेकिन इस साल ; हमने १.५ लाख की पूरक मांग रखी है। इस मांग को गत साल ही रखना चाहिए था और मशीन आदि मंगाना चाहिए था। आज मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे चारों ओर के बार्डर को खतरा है, और इस खतरे को देखते हुए हमें जल्दी से जल्दी रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और जितना भी पैसा चाहिए उसको पूरक मांग द्वारा लेकर इस काम को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूं कि ऐसा किया जायेगा।

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): My first cut motion relates to Demand No. 15. I do not know what principle is being followed in translating scientific and technical words into Indian languages. Grotesque and obsolete words should not be selected to replace current scientific and technical terms, because we have got bitter experience in our State. Some English words were translated into Bengali for our use, and these Bengali words were so grotesque and obsolete that they could not be used, and even in the Calcutta Gazette, English words are being provided in order to explain the Bengali words. For example, the word "police" is known even to the villagers and illiterate people, but in its place Government is using the word Aaraksh. For District Magistrate, it has invented the expression Zila Samaharta. Nobody understands these words. So, current scientific and technical words should be retained as far ase possible in our Indian languages.

My next cut motion is in regard to Demand No. 32. This is in regard to the setting up of the investment centre. I do not know the type and pattern of investment contemplated. So far as I understand, this investment centre has been set up in order to induce and guide the investment of foreign private capital. I request the hon. Minister to see that foreign private capital is not allowed to be invested in indigenous industries, especially in the medium and small sector. I would like to give the instance of the soap industry in this connection. It was a growing indigenous industry in our country, and a lot of people were earning through this small-scale industry. After the setting up of Lever Brothers, the whole industry, especially in our State, has been destroyed, and it is in a ruinous condition. This small-scale industry is not able to compete with the giant Lever Brothers. Therefore, before foreign private capital is allowed to be invested, the hon. Minister should see that it is not allowed to compete with our indigenous industries which are growing in the medium and small sector.

My next cut motion is in regard to Demand No. 49. I do not know why a big amount is being given to Assam for police. I do not know whether the police was increased before or after the disturbances in Assam. If such a police force, for which Rs. 15 lakhs is being granted, was taken before the disturbances, why did these disturbances take place? If the police was taken after the disturbances, what was the necessity of spending so much money on it? Government may increase its spending on police, but nothing has been given by the Central Government to the Government of West Bengal for the rehabilitation of those who have been made refugees in the disturbances.

Coming to Demand No. 92, I do not know what the engineering defect in our present national highways is. In Bengal there were some old national highways which used to be rarely affected by floods and rains, but the highways constructed in the last ten or twelve years, are damaged and washed off every year where there is no question of flood, but only heavy rains. The year before last there

were heavy rains, and the Calcutta-Bombay National Highway was washed away, but an old highway like the Cuttack route was still intact, sheltering persons in the affected areas. I do not know whether the materials which are being used for the national highways, and the engineering details like height and measurement, are defective, because of which the national highways are not able to withstand the buffets of the weather.

Another point is in regard to bridges. In regard to the Rupnarain Bridge on the Calcutta-Bombay National Highway, for the last few years we have been hearing that it was given to one contractor, that he failed, that it was then given to another contractor. Though the road has been completed, without the bridge it is useless. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that the Rupnarain Bridge and the Damodar Bridge be completed within the next few months, so that these may be utilised by the travelling public.

Lastly, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury has already referred to the Farakka Barrage. If you are taking any amount in the Supplementary Demands for this barrage, what was the reason that it was not included in the Third Plan? There is no mention of the Farakka Barrage anywhere in the Third Plan. If you are taking money for it now, what prevented you from including it in the Third Plan? So, I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister why it was not included in the Third Plan. I would also like to know whether it will be included in the Plan when it is placed before the House in its final form.

13 hrs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I would like to say a few words on Demands Nos. 32, 106 and 124.

First, I shall take up Demand No. 32, which deals with the question of the setting up of the Indian Investment Centre. At page 17 of the explanatory memorandum, there is a concise statement of the proposal and the reasons therefor, in which it is stated:

> "It will also endeavour to promote wider knowledge and understanding in the capital-exporting centres of the world of conditions, laws, policies and procedures pertaining to investment in India, advise and assist both Indian business on matters necessary to attract foreign private capital and technique and foreign businessmen on matters pertaining to investments in India.".

In regard to foreign capital, even the policies which are proposed to be pursued by Government have not been placed before this House. As you know, Sir, the whole country is concerned as to where the country is going in view of the large amount of indebtedness that we have contracted. We are becoming more and more indebted on account of the entry of foreign capital, both by way of loans as well as by way of private investment. In regard to loan at least, one may feel that we may pay it back. But one is rather worried over the question of private investment. The whole tradition of our national movement has been that we have always felt that we should get out of the grip of foreigners who have tightened their grip through economic exploitation and their political hold over us. So, this question has assumed great importance. Recently, there was a statement by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce saying that Government were proposing to bring out some sort of policy statement which would guide the governmental attitude for dealing with foreign capital. But nothing has come out so far.

The setting up of this Indian Investment Centre, without the policies, laws and procedures being made clear

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

to us in Parliament, I think, is wrong. We should know exactly and we should be very clear in our minds that Government would not permit foreign capital to come in in such a way that though not today but at least on a future date, they may control us both economically and politically This was the question that arose in my mind.

This Investment Centre is being set up to enlighten foreign investors about our laws, policies and procedures, but we ourselves do not know anything about it.

Sir, I was in Japan recently, and I was very much interested in learning that there is a law there in this regard. Japan is the land of private capital. In Asia, if there is one country which can be called the land of capital, and monopoly capital at that, it is Japan. There, I was told—I do not know how far that is correct—that they had a law under which no business-house would be permitted to have more than 50 per cent. investment of foreign capital. I do not known how far that is correct; how far they abide by it also I do not know.

Whatever that may be, here, we do not know ourselves what the policy being pursued by Government is. So, before we actually vote on this Supplementary Demand for Grant, we should at least be told that these are the checks that we are putting, these are the policies that we are following and son on. Otherwise, it may cause us a good deal of worry. In fact, I remember that once Shri Tyagi, who is a member of the ruling party and who is an ex-Minister, got up and expressed his concern at the way in which we were becoming indebted, and the repayment of the loans worried him to that extent. So, I would like to have a clear answer from the Hon. Minister on this point.

Then, I come to Demand No. 106, relating to the Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. To a certain extent, this is also interrelated with the earlier point to which I have made a reference. This relates to the new agreement with Messrs. Bayers for the setting up of a unit for the manufacture of basic organic chemicals. Here, again, an important question arises. Up till now, a public sector concern has been a concern in which only Government and at best Indian capital to a very small extent has been permitted. The first departure from that was made in the case of the Rourkela steel plant. There too, we found that the conditions under which the foreign collaborators were being permitted to take shares would actually lead up to a very high rate of interest. My hon. friend Sardar Swaran Singh knows about it. So, those shares were again bought up by our Government, and the concern became a fully Government corporation.

But, we find that in the case of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals, which is a Government company, what is happening is that the money which we intend to pay as private technical assistance will come back as equity capital. The calculations have not been given to us as to how much it will come to, what the total amount of equity capital or the percentage of shares which will be held by the private foreign firm will be. This is a very important question, for, we are being told that this kind of thing is going to be done more and more, and that we are going to permit private foreign capitalists to come in as shareholders in a public sector concern itself. I have not been following very much in detail what has happened in the case of the Rourkela plant, but I understand that Government have again bought up those shares, and the concern has again become a fully Government-owned company. In spite of that, we find that the same kind of thing is again being done in the case of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.

In the explanatory memorandum, it has been stated:

> "It became necessary for Government to subscribe to the share capital of the Company simultaneously to maintain the parity of Government holding in the company and also for providing liquid resources for meeting the preliminary expenses, etc.".

What is meant by the term 'parity'?

There is one other thing also that we would like to know. Recently, the Reserve Bank of India has made a statement to the effect that in their view, if a company allowed beyond 40 per cent. of foreign capital to be invested, it would be rather dangerous. So, we would like to know what the term 'parity' means.

It is also stated in the explanatory memorandum in regard to the Bayer's Intermediate Project, that:

> "As it has since been decided to entrust the execution of the project to a Limited Company, the purchase of whose shares involves....".

As you are aware, Sir, in the Estimates Committee, we had offered a criticism on this point, and we had said that institutions which were going to be set up in the public sector should be corporations. I spite of that, we are now being told that in regard to the execution of this very important heavy chemicals project which is one of the basic industries in our country, not merely a basic industry but an industry which we consider as something which commands a strategic height, we are permitting private foreign capitalists to become shareholders in that concern, and further that this project is going to be entrusted to a limited company. We should like to have an answer from Government on this point also, before we vote on this Demand.

Now, I come to Demand No. 124 relating to capital outlay on Multipurpose river schemes. This relates to the additional amounts which we have to grant for the Ganga Barrage Project. I am not very clear as to what exactly the sum of Rs. 1000 asked for is going to be utilised. In the explanatory memorandum, we find that:

> "The Ganga Barrage Project has been devised to meet this requirement and it is necessary to proceed further with the construction of the project so as to avail of the current working season.".

Of course, they say that during the current financial year, there will be a re-appropriation of the saving within the grant. We want to be quite clear as to what exactly is happening with this Ganga Barrage Project. We are not very clear at present as to what is happening. I remember very well that even in this House it was admitted that this was a project which was absolutely important from the point of view of the very life of Bengal. Sometimes, we are told that it has been accepted, but at some other times, we are told that it has not been accepted in the Third Plan. There is a complete silence on the whole thing.

Now again, we are being told that we have to vote an additional grant of Rs. 1,000. What is this sum needed for? Are we really proceeding with it? What is the actual position? Is it only in the stage of investigations, or has the construction started? After what has emanated as a result of the talks which we have had with Pakistan, are we really serious in proceeding with this? Not only the port of Calcutta but the very life of Calcutta, and in fact, the whole water supply system of Calcutta is being affected by this; the whole lower reaches, not only of the rivers the Bhagirathi and Hooghly but of the whole system going through the deltaic region of Bengal, including the Sunderbans, are silting up. The whole of Bengal says with one voice that this Ganga Barrage Project

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

should be taken up. But we do not want to vote for this token grant of Rs. 1000 not knowing what is going to be done ultimately. Let us know clearly what Government propose to do in regard to this project.

Some Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Ministers also must have some time to reply. I originally asked hon. Members who wanted to speak. Then only a few stood up.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I will take only five minutes.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): I will also take only five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Every ministry has been referred to. Therefore, the Ministers must have some time to reply.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सिर्फ डिमांड नम्बर ११६ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । इस डिमांड के एक्सप्लैनेटरी नोट में साफ तौर से यह कहा गया है—

> "Larger imports, particularly of wheat had, however, to be made to meet the food requirements of the country and for building up of reserves."

इस का मतलब यह है कि ३३ करोड़ रुपये की यह रकम इसलिए ज्यादा लेनी पड़ी है, क्योंकि बाहर से ह्वीट इम्पोर्ट किया जायगा और उस की मिकदार बढ़ाई जायगी । इस सिलसिले में मैं सिर्फ यही एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि हमारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि इम्पोर्ट को बढ़ाने के बजाये घटाने की तरफ कदम उठाये जायें । मेरा अपना विश्वास यह है कि अगर पूरे तरीके से कोशिश की जाती, इम्पोर्ट के बजाये इन्टेन्सिव फार्मिंग पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाता और लैंड रिफार्म्ज का जो मसला पंद्रह सोलह साल चल रहा है, उस को हल करने की कोशिश की जाती, तो शायद हमें इम्पोर्ट पर इतना रुपया न खर्च करना पड़ता । कल इसी किस्म का सवाल इस हाउस में आया था, जिस में इस बात का जिक्र किया गया था कि इतनी कोशिश के बाद भी लैंड रिफार्म्ज का मसला हल नहीं हो पाया है, जिस का असर हमारे देश की प्रोडक्शन और पैदावार पर पड़ता है ।

लैंडलैस लेबरर्ज का भी सवाल है । जब तक उन्हें जमीन नहीं दी जायगी, तब तक वे कल्टीवेशन के काम में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी नहीं लेंगे । मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इस काम के लिए जितना रुपया दिया गया, उस का बेश्तर हिस्सा अभी तक यूटिलाइज नहीं हुआ है । ऐसे लेबरर्ज की तादाद बहुत कम है, जिन को लैंड दी गई है, या बसाया गया है ।

13.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मेरी तजवीज है कि इम्पोर्ट के बजाये इन बातों पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाये, ताकि हमारा मुल्क जो पहले फूड ग्रेन्ज के मामले में सैल्फ-सफिशेंट था, फिर सैल्फ-सफिशेन्ट हो जाये ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो अनाज इम्पोर्ट किया जाये, या कंट्री में प्रोक्योर किया जाये, उस का इन्तजाम भी ठीक होना चाहिए । वह तमाम देश में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी के मुताबिक और एक यूनिफार्म सिस्टम से होना चाहिए, क्योंकि मैं देखता हूं कि इस बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जो पालिसी बनाई जाती है, वह चलती नहीं है, या इस बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से सलाह नहीं ली जाती है, या अगर ली जाती है, तो उस को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जाता है । इस का असर प्रोक्योरमेंट और इम्पोर्ट पर पड़ता है । इस बारे में मैं एक ही मिसाल हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । फूड ग्रेन्ज के स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के सवाल को ले लीजिये । पहले सेंट्रल गवर्नमट ने यह तय किया था कि फूड ग्रेन्ज में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग को लाग

किया जाये । बाद में कुछ स्टेट्स ने इस के खिलाफ ऐतराज किया और उस स्कीम को हटाई की कोशिश की गई । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस बारे में फ़ैसला हुआ और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जो गाहे-बगाहे इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज दी गईं, उन को फ़ोलो नहीं किया गया । अभी परसों अखबार में यह खबर छपी थी कि पंजाब विधान सभा में एक मेम्बर के सवाल का जवाब देते हुए मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को साफ़ तौर पर यह कहा गया है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग एबांडन कर दी जाये, हालांकि इस बारे में कोई फ़ैसला नहीं किया गया है । मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से रुपया लगाया जाये, प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिए स्टेट्स को रुपया दिया जाये और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उस की इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज को नहीं मानतीं और उन स्कीम्ज को पूरा करने की कोशिश नहीं करतीं, तो इस का बुरा असर पड़ता है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मैं स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के खिलाफ़ हूं, लेकिन मैं यह ज़रूर चाहता हूं कि जो बात, जो उसूल हम तय करें, उस को इम्प्लीमेंट करने की कोशिश करें ।

प्रोक्योरमेंट का मकसद क्या है ? जहां तक मैं ने समझने की कोशिश की है, प्रोक्योरमेंट इसलिये किया जाता है कि देश में अनाज की कमी न हो और लोगों को अनाज ठीक भाव पर मिले और लोग इस से मुनाफ़ाखोरी न करें । लेकिन अगर स्टेट खुद यह काम करे, तो क्या आप उस को जस्टिफ़ाई करेंगे ? तीन चार रोज हुए मैं ने पार्लिमेंट में यह सवाल उठाया था और सरकार ने यह तस्लीम किया कि शूगर में पंजाब गवर्नमेंट किस कद्र मुनाफ़ा उठा रही है ।

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): There is no demand relating to sugar.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त : एक तरफ हम प्रोक्योरमेंट करने की कोशिश करते हैं, उस पर रुपया खर्च करते हैं, स्टेट्स को मदद देते हैं, इसलिये कि इस में मुनाफ़ाखोरी खत्म हो और लोगों को वक्त पर अनाज मिल जाये, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ अगर स्टेट्स खुद इस तरह के काम करें, तो यह कहां तक जस्टिफ़ाइड है ?

मैं चाहता हूं कि इन बातों पर विचार किया जाये और इन को ठीक करने की कोशिश की जाये ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अनुपूरक डिमांड नम्बर २१ और ३२ के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । इन दोनों मांगों का उद्देश्य सिर्फ़ एक लगता है कि विदेशी पूंजी हिन्दुस्तान में किस तरह आकर्षित हो और पूंजी को हिन्दुस्तान में किस तरह लगाया जाये । डिमांड नम्बर २१ में तीन लाख रुपये की अतिरिक्त मांग की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिस का ब्यौरा यह है—

"Team of journalists from the United States of America invited by the Government of India in connection with the publicity for the Third Five Year Plan—Rs. 1,48,000.

"Team of journalists from the United Kingdom and other European countries invited by the Government of India in connection with the publicity for the country's development plans abroad—Rs. 1,05,000."

इस के साथ ही वर्ल्ड बैंक के मिशन के लिए ८६,५०० रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

इस के बाद डिमांड नम्बर ३२ में एक इंडियन इन्वेस्टमेंट सेंटर स्थापित करने का उल्लेख किया गया है, जिस का उद्देश्य हिन्दुस्तान में कैपिटल लगाने के विषय में सुविधायें और सूचनायें आदि उपलब्ध करना लगता है ।

जहां तक जर्नलिस्ट्स के दो मिशन्ज का सम्बन्ध है, कहा जा रहा है कि वे विदेशों में,

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

यू० के० और यू० एस० ए० में, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना और हिन्दुस्तान के विकास-कार्यक्रमों का प्रचार करने के सम्बन्ध में थे, लेकिन बैंक के मिशन का उद्देश्य यही लगता है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान की परिस्थितियों और व्यवस्थाओं का अध्ययन करे और यह देखे कि किस प्रकार प्राईवेट कैपिटल को इस देश में लगाया जा सकता है । इस विषय में मेरी आपत्ति यह है कि यदि सरकार देश में प्राईवेट कैपिटल के इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए इतनी सुविधायें देती जायेगी—जिन में इंडियन इन्वेस्टमेंट सेंटर खोलने की सुविधा भी शामिल है—तो भविष्य में उस का नतीजा अच्छा नहीं होगा । लेकिन जब तक इस संसद् के द्वारा नीति के रूप में इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं कराया जाता है, तब तक, इस बारे में सुविधायें देने की बात तो दूर रही, अगर सरकार लगातार इस तरह की कार्यवाहियां करती जाये कि एक सेंटर कायम करे और उस के द्वारा लोगों को यहां बुलाये और उनको सुविधायें दे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ही खतरनाक चीज होगी । यह माना जा सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के विकास के लिए उसको विदेशी पूंजी की आवश्यकता होगी । लेकिन विदेशी पूंजी किस आधार पर आये, यह हमें सोचना होगा । मैं इसके खिलाफ़ नहीं हूं कि विदेशी पूंजी न आये लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य चाहता हूं कि विदेशी पूंजी सरकारी स्तर पर हिन्दुस्तान में आये और इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान का विकास हो । अच्छा तो यह रहा होता कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने यह कोशिश की होती कि दुनिया की सरकारें मिल कर एक विश्व-कोष, विश्व के विकास के लिए, स्थापित करतीं । उस कोष में दुनिया के देश अपनी क्षमता के मुताबिक अपना हिस्सा पूंजी की शक्ल में अदा करते और जिस देश की जितनी आवश्यकता होती, उसको उतना रुपया दिया जाता और उसका विकास किया जाता । खास तौर से जो अर्द्ध-विकसित और अविकसित देश हैं, जैसे अफ्रीका के देश हैं, हिन्दुस्तान है और दूसरे एशिया के मुल्क हैं, उन सभी को विकास के लिए आर्थिक सहायता की आवश्यकता है । अगर वह आर्थिक सहायता प्राइवेट तौर से ली जाती है, या क्रेडिट लिया जाता है तो हो सकता है कि जो देश ऐसा करता है उसकी वैदेशिक नीति पर आगे चल कर इसका कुछ प्रभाव पड़े और अगर वैदेशिक नीति पर प्रभाव नहीं भी पड़ता है तो कम से कम यह तो माना ही जा सकता है कि उस देश को ब्याज की दर ऊंची देनी पड़ेगी । आज हम देखते हैं कि हमें पश्चिमी देशों से और पूर्वी यूरोप के जो देश कहे जाते हैं, उन से सहायता मिलती है । पूर्वी यूरोप के जो देश हैं, उन की सहायता सरकारी स्तर पर आती है और उस सहायता पर हमेशा ही ब्याज की दर ढाई प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होती है । लेकिन पश्चिमी देशों से जो सहायता हमें मिलती है, उस पर ब्याज की दर चार प्रतिशत, साढ़े चार प्रतिशत और कहीं कहीं इस से भी अधिक होती है । वह एक अलग सिद्धान्त की बात है । लेकिन मैं उस पर इस समय कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं । मैं तो इंडियन इनवैस्टमेंट सेंटर के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं । मुझे लगता है कि यह जो सेंटर कायम किया गया है, यह बहुत ही खतरनाक चीज होगी और इस पर आगे कार्रवाई करने से पहले सरकार को पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार विचार करे कि क्या यह चीज हिन्दुस्तान में प्राइवेट पूंजी के लिये द्वार तो नहीं खोल देगा और क्या इस तरह की सम्भावनायें पैदा तो नहीं हो जायेंगी जिस से हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइवेट पूंजीपति, उद्योगपति उन से मिल कर किसी भी ब्याज पर पूंजी प्राप्त कर लें और उन के साथ मिल कर हिन्दुस्तान में पूंजी लगा लें ? मैं चाहता हूं सरकार इस का स्पष्टीकरण करे और स्पष्ट घोषणा करे कि इस तरह की बात नहीं होगी ।

अब मैं जर्नलिस्ट्स की टीम्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस

पर भी पुनर्विचार करने की जरूरत ह और रुपया इस तरह से खर्च करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी । विदेशों में हमारे मिशन हैं, लन्दन में हमारा हाई कमिशन है, अमरीका में भी मिशन है । यह कहा जा सकता है कि अमरीका से पत्रकारों की टीम आई और चूंकि अमरीका से हमें काफी सहायता मिल रही है, वह वहां जा कर हमारे लिए प्रचार करेगी, हमारे प्लान के बारे में प्रचार करेगी लेकिन यू० के० से जो पत्रकारों का प्रतिनिधि मंडल आया उस की क्या आवश्यकता थी ? उस के स्वागत और दूसरी तरह से जो आप खर्चा करते हैं, उस का क्या मतलब है ? इंग्लैंड के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध पांच दस साल के नहीं हैं, सैंकड़ों बरस पुराने हैं । वहां के लोग सब कुछ जानते हैं । उस के लिये खर्चा करना मैं समझता हूं जायज नहीं था और वह नहीं किया जाना चाहिये था । मैं चाहूंगा कि भविष्य में इस तरह का खर्चा न किया जाय ।

केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिये भी रुपये की मांग की गई है । उस मांग में टैरीटोरियल काउंसिल्ज की मांग भी शामिल है । उस के लिये भी कुछ मांगा गया है । मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह अभी तक इस पर विचार नहीं कर सकी है कि टैरीटोरियल काउंसिल्ज का जो सैट अप है केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में उस को बदला जाय और वहां पर प्रतिनिधि सरकारों की स्थापना की जाय ? उस संदर्भ में मनीपुर में जो आन्दोलन हुआ उस का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । उस को दबाने के लिये नौ लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया और उस की मांग रखी गई है । बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल से इस आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिये पुलिस बुलाई गई थी । मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह से लिस बुलाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी । शान्तिपूर्ण सत्याग्रह को इस तरह से नहीं दबाया जाना चाहिये था । जरूरत इस बात की थी कि सरकार जनता की उचित मांगों पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करती । अगर ऐसा किया गया होता तो इस तरह का खर्चा करने की जरूरत न महसूस होती । मैं आशा करता हूं कि अब भविष्य में इस तरह की मांगें सदन के सम्मुख सरकार की ओर से प्रस्तुत नहीं की जायेंगी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों ने पांच पांच मिनट मांगे हैं और उन्हें चाहिये कि पांच मिनट में खत्म कर दें ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि समय आप ने निर्धारित कर दिया है. .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने निर्धारित नहीं कर दिया है, आप ने खुद ही पांच मिनट मांगे थे ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : इस वास्ते मैं पीछे से शुरू करता हूं । मैं पहले डिमांड नम्बर ११६ लेता हूं ।

यहां पर कहा गया है कि कुछ सरकारें हिन्द सरकार की स्टेट ट्रेडिंग इन फूड के खिलाफ हैं, इस नीति के खिलाफ हैं । मैं आप को एक दूसरे जमाने की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं । सन् १९५४ से पहले भी एक समय आया था जब विदेशों से काफी अनाज यहां आया था । उस के बाद लोगों ने समझा कि शायद अनाज के मामले में देश आत्मनिर्भर हो गया है वह इतना पैदा करने लग गया है, जितने की उस को जरूरत है । इस का इशारा दूसरे प्लान में भी है । यह समझ कर कि हम कठिनाई को पार कर गये हैं, बहुत थोड़े रुपये की मांग रखी गई थी । लेकिन दूसरे प्लान के दौरान में यह जाहिर हो गया कि हमारा जो अनुमान था वह गलत था । अगर हम इस देश में इतना अनाज पैदा कर सकें जितने की कि हम को आवश्यकता है, तो इस का क्रेडिट मुझे भी मिलेगा । लेकिन बात साफ है । इस देश के

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

अन्दर दो किस्म के लोग हैं । एक तो वे हैं जो अनाज पैदा करते हैं और दूसरे वे हैं जो अनाज खाते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जो पैदा करते हैं, वे खाते नहीं हैं क्या ?

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : वे खाते हैं लेकिन खरीद कर नहीं खाते हैं । यह कहने का मेरा मंशा था ?

खाने वालों के लिये सरकार ने सस्ता अनाज देने के लिये सैंकड़ों करोड़ रुपया निकाला लेकिन जब १९५४ में काश्तकारों को बचाने का वक्त आया तो उन्होंने ३० करोड़ मुश्किल से हासिल किया । मुझे डर है कि आगे भी कोई ऐसा वक्त ना आ जाय जबकि किसानों को बचाने की जरूरत पड़े । पिछली दफा हमारा अंदाजा ग़लत साबित हुआ था और हो सकता है कि आगे ऐसा ही हो । लेकिन मैं पंजाब सरकार को इस बात के लिये बधाई देता हूं कि उस ने किसानों के प्रति हमदर्दी का बरताव किया है, काश्तकार, जो अनाज पैदा करता है, उस के प्रति हमदर्दी दिखाई है । हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के खाद्य मंत्रालय के खिलाफ उस ने जो हौसला दिखाया है, उस के लिये मैं उन को बधाई देता हूं . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मगर लड़ाना चाहते हैं दोनों को ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान का कृषि और खुराक मंत्रालय इस बारे में गलती पर है और इतिहास का तजुर्बा मेरे साथ है । जो रुपया आप अपने पास रखना चाहते हैं या स्टेट ट्रेडिंग खुराक में करना चाहते हैं वह काश्तकार के मफाद के लिये करना चाहते हैं । रामकृष्ण गुप्त जी ने जब तक खुराक खाने वालों के लिये रुपया खर्च किया जाता रहा कोई एतराज नहीं किया लेकिन जब खुराक पैदा करने वालों का सवाल आया तो उस की कुछ कुछ उन्हों ने मुखालिफत की । इस को मैं समझ सकता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि अब वक्त आ गया है जबकि हिन्दुस्तान के खुराक मंत्रालय को स्टेट्स की मदद के लिये आना .

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : मैं किसी मैम्बर के ईडिविजुअली खिलाफ नहीं हूं । मैं ने यह कहा है कि यूनिफार्म पालिसी होनी चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब चौधरी साहब की भी तो बात सुन लीजिये ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन इतना ही समय जो वह लें, मुझे और दे दिया जाय ।

जहां तक सरकार द्वारा मुनाफा कमाये जाने का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूं कि वह मुनाफा चीनी में कमाया जा सकता है। इस देश के आम आदमी की खुराक गुड़ और शूगर नहीं है । इस में अगर वह मुनाफा कमाती है तो वह सही है । जो मुनाफा वह इसमें कमायेगी वह लोगों का स्तर ऊंचा करने में खर्च होगा । लेकिन जो मुनाफा खाद से कमाया जाता है, वह ठीक नहीं है । आज सुबह बताया गया कि १८ करोड़ रुपया या कितना मुनाफा खाद की फरोख्त से देश ने कमाया है । यह चीज खतरनाक है । अगर हम खाद सस्ता कर के काश्तकार को देंगे तो वह और ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करेगा । अगर मेरे भाई इस पर ऐतराज करते और कहते कि इस में मुनाफा नहीं कमाया जाना चाहिये तो मैं समझ सकता था कि उन की हमदर्दी किस के साथ है । लेकिन इस बात पर उन्होंने कोई एतराज नहीं किया ।

अब मैं डिमांड नम्बर ३२ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । बहुत से भाइयों ने गिला किया है कि बाहर से लोग यहां आते हैं, जर्नेलिस्ट हैं या दूसरे बैंक के साथी आते

हैं, उन के ऊपर क्यों खर्च किया जाता है। उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें वह जमाना याद है जब दूसरे प्लान पर बहस हो रही थी तो यह कहा गया था कि ८०० करोड़ रुपया बाहर वाले नहीं देंगे। लेकिन इतिहास ने साबित किया कि ८०० करोड़ नहीं बल्कि १५०० करोड़ रुपया बाहर के देशों ने हम को देने का वादा किया और दूसरे प्लान के बीच १२०० करोड़ के करीब रुपया आयेगा। सहायता को हासिल करने के लिये अगर हम कुछ लोगों को यहां बुला कर दिखायें तो इस पर वे एतराज करते हैं। अजीब हालत है उन के एतराज की। कभी कहते हैं कि हम को कोई पैसा नहीं देगा; कभी कहते हैं कि हम उस को वापस नहीं दे सकेंगे, कभी कहते हैं कि उन लोगों को ला कर यहां क्यों दिखलाते हो वह अपनी बात कह सकते हैं।

मैं एक और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं डिमांड नं० १५ पर। आफिशल लैंगवेज कमीशनकी सिफारिश के तौर पर एक कमिशन बनाया गया है जो सायंस और दूसरी बातों की टर्मिनालोजी तैयार करेगा, लेकिन जिस ढंग से सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड १००० रु० की रक्खी गई वह जाहिर करती है कि इस की तरफ हमारा कितना जोश है, कितनी हमारे दिल में तड़प है कि देश की भाषा के अन्दर तालीम दी जाये और सरकारी कामकाज चलाया जाय। मुझे अभी भी याद है कि जिस वक्त इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो रही थी, उस वक्त मैं ने कहा था कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार चाहती है, जोकि मैं समझता हूं कि देश की एकता के लिये जरूरी है, कि इस देश की कोई एक भाषा बने, जोकि हिन्दी हीं हो सकती है, अगर सरकार चाहती है कि जो भाई आज हमारे सेक्रेटेरियट में बैठे हैं, जोकि हमारी किस्मत के मालिक हैं, और इस सदन के अन्दर जो सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं, जोकि देश की किस्मत के मालिक हैं, जिन को हिन्दी नहीं आती है, वे हिन्दी पढ़ें, तो उन का सही तरफ कदम उठेगा। जो भी हिन्दी पढ़े और परीक्षा पास कर ले अगर उस को सरकार २,००० रु० इनाम के तौर पर दे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि सब लोग हिन्दी पढ़ेंगे और यह देश की बहुत बड़ी सेवा होगी। यही वे आदमी हैं जो देश को एक तरह से ठीक रास्ते पर नहीं जाने देते हैं। जिस चीज को देश के विधायकों ने कबूल किया, जिन्हों ने कि देश की भाषा का निर्णय लिया था, उन के रास्ते में रोड़े हैं ! उन रोड़ों को बिना किसी विरोधी प्रचार के, बगैर किसी तरह से उन के खिलाफ कुछ कहे हुए, बगैर किसी तरह से उन को बाध्य किये हुए, अगर थोड़े प्रलोभन से मना सकें, तो वह सही रास्ता होगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस डिमान्ड के लिये कम से कम अगले बजट में वे यह डिमान्ड करें कि जो भी अन्डर सेक्रेटरी से ऊपर और सेक्रेटरी के लेवेल तक के लोग हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं, या जो पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बलियों में मेम्बर हैं और हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं, अगर वे हिन्दी की परीक्षा पास करें तो हर एक को दो दो हजार रुपया इनाम के तौर पर दिये जायें। और उस के लिये बजट में पैसा रखा जावे।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Sir, I will refer to only one item—No. 72—which pertains to the Rehabilitation Ministry. The amount asked for is only Rs. 10,000 to pay off eight court decrees against the Government. The amount as much is small and I do not want to go into the details thereof. But certainly a matter of principle and policy is involved in this litigation that is going on under the administration of the Evacuee Properties Act as well as the Displaced Persons Relief and Compensation Act. I want to ask the Deputy Minister: what is the policy of the Government with regard to it? We have got two Acts at present. There were eight categories of evacuees properties which were exempted from acquisition under the Displaced Persons (Relief and Compensation) Act. Still those categories are evacuee properties and they have not been ac-

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

quired and they could not be given to the displaced persons. We are at present in the stage of payment of compensation against the claims. I know that the hon. Minister is keen to have the Ministry liquidated. But it would be appreciated that the forums of litigation under both these Acts are so many and so diverse that they shall have to be looked into. We have got managing officers at one level, then the Assistant Settlement Commissioners decide the matter and then they go in appeal to the Chief Settlement Commissioner. Then there is the residuary powers under section 33 and then there is the high prerogative with the High Courts under articles 226 and 227. There are 1100 cases pending articles 226 and 227 at the present moment. Leaving aside the petitions pending with the High Court, there is enormous litigation that is pending with the Chief Settlement Commissioner and the Assistant Settlement Commissioners. There are thousands of applications pending under section 33 under the residuary powers of the Government I am asking this question: have we not reached a stage at present, particularly when the Ministry to be liquidated, when some method should be found out whereby this litigation is avoided. If any hon. Member goes to the Jaisalmer House, he will find thousands of people still there, paying stamp duties and running after the lawyers and pursuing their litigation. We have come to a stage when the word 'refugee' and the 'evacuee property' should be eliminated and earlier steps should be taken to end this litigation. The rules which supplement the Act provide the forums and at one stage or the other everybody wants to go to the logical end and use the prerogative of going to the High Court, under articles 226 and 227. That prerogative is bound to remain but the other forums that are there under these two Acts should be abolished. In order to give some finality to these things, I brought forward a private Bill of course, suggesting that all properties that are permanently conferred to the displaced persons in payment of claim should not be reopened after six months have lapsed. That will give finality. But that is only one part of the case. There are other things also such as the failure of adjustment against claims, etc. The Budget discussion will come later and I shall have an opportunity to talk about it then at length. For the present, I submit that we have reached a stage when the Ministry should seriously think of reducing this heavy expenditure on litigation; it would save millions of people from the litigation if there is some finality is given as I have suggested.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, I will not take long time. I wish only to point out that the State is getting heavily indebted from day to day and I appeal to the Government, particularly the Finance Ministry, to revise their expenditure and even if there are drastic cuts, they will be welcomed by Parliament. The expenditure is increasing every day and there are chances for effecting some economies. These are my general remarks.

State trading is involved in many of our transactions and only this morning we were told that there was a profit of more than Rs. 15-16 crores on fertilisers. We need them more and more for producing foodgrains. But to make profits out of the sale of fertilisers is something which Parliament would perhaps like to express its opinion on. Should Parliament permit the Government in its transactions, industrial as well as commercial to do so? Shall we not fix a limit to profits? Therefore, I suggest that the Government might see the logic of coming before the Parliament and get its overall sanction for the percentage of profit which the Government is entitled to make; the Government may vary the rates within certain range. I do not want to force this. I know the practical difficulties of the ad-

ministration. It is never possible always to limit the profits. But then they might get an overall percentage, say, 10 per cent and not more than 10 per cent. They might vary it according to the conditions of business or industry. When profits are so high and when they go to crores of rupees in the case of consumer goods such as fertilisers, cement, iron and steel and so many other things, and when Government are having such trades in their hands,—more and more business will be had by them—I suggest that, if Parliament consents, the overall profit may not be exceeded, and that a percentage may be fixed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. C. Jain. He must be very brief.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): I will go through briefly—three or four points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may take not more than one minute for each point.

Shri M. C. Jain: With regard to Demand No. 96, an additional sum of Rs. 4.29 crores is demanded for store purchase. I have no objection in granting this money. But I want to make this point. The Store Purchase Department of the Ministry should purchase as many articles of stores as possible from the small-scale industries and the small scale sector. There is generally a tussle about this. They generally used to purchase the stores from the large-scale sector. Now that the small-scale industry is coming into the picture, all manner of tussles have arisen. The Store Purchase Department does not want to purchase the stores from the small-scale sector though, during the last three or four years, there has been some improvement. But I wish that the Ministry takes this matter into consideration. The small-scale sector deserves encouragement. If you compare the figures, you will find that the amount of stores purchased from the large-scale sector is 97 per cent of the whole quantity of articles which they purchase. This is a point which I want to stress.

The second point is with regard to Demand No. 59 under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It comes under miscellaneous expenditure, and there is a provision of Rs. 1¼ crores for flood relief in Jammu and Kashmir. A similar provision is made with regard to Tripura and Himachal Pradesh for the same purpose, namely, flood relief or drought relief, etc. I want to say with all the emphasis at my command that this method of giving gratuitous relief is very, very undesirable. I know that relief has been distributed freely during the last few months in Rohtak, Karnal, etc., in Punjab also. There is strong resentment from the public against this gratuitous relief. We are making the people beggars. It is wholly undesirable. Wherever there is a calamity, let some work be provided and those who work in such projects as may be provided be paid. But to give anything free is absolutely undesirable and I think the sooner our Government stops this practice, the better.

Then I come to Demand No. 92, in which a provision of Rs. 19 lakhs is made for the national highways. It is stated that because of the floods, this amount is required. I want to say that so far as the grand trunk road is concerned, it passes through Punjab and so many other areas, and because of the waterlogging there—even the water table is rising—the road is damaged. Unless Government does something for waterlogging and prevents waterlogging effectively, the need for supplementary grants for this purpose will always continue. I want to urge that the question of waterlogging must be tackled and the sooner it is done, the better.

My last point is with regard to loose budgeting. I find loose budgeting under various heads. Supposing there was an initial grant of Rs. 10 crores, there is a supplementary grant of Rs. 2 crores demanded. I think

[Shri M. C. Jain]

this is not fair to the House. Supplementary grants may go up to four, five or six per cent. of the original grant, but why should the demand for supplementry grants be so high as, say, Rs. 2 crores, when the initial demand is Rs. 10 crores

I have collected some instances in this regard. For example, in Demand No. 54, the original grant was Rs. 6.93 crores, now the supplementary demand is Rs. 82 lakhs. With regard to Demand No. 56, the original grant was Rs. 3.37 crores; now, an additional sum of Rs. 60 lakhs or so is required. It is about 20 per cent. Similarly, with regard to Demand No. 57 the original grant was Rs. 4·26 crores. Now they require Rs. 50 lakhs more. It is loose budgeting. I would urge that the Ministries should be more careful when they frame their original budget and make their initial demands.

The Minister of steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, hon. Members have sought clarification with regard to the revised estimates for Demand No. 82. I would attempt to clarify the position in a very few words. The major change in the provision is for payment to the marginal producers and re-rollers. Under this head, all the payments to the producers including the adjustment and arrears of retention price are made. Then, the payment due to the provisional increase in the retention price by about Rs. 45 per ton has been indicated in the explanatory note. This increase in the retention price was communicated to the Iron and Steel Controller on the 1st February, 1961. This increase has also been communicated to the main producers, and so there is no secrecy about it.

This increase is the average of the increases that have been granted for various categories. In the communication to the producers, no average has been communicated. The retention prices have been fixed for different categories, and that the communication has already gone to the producers. For convenience of expression and calculation, it has been mentioned as an average increase of Rs. 45 per ton. This increase is the overall price which prevailed in the previous five-year period. This was Rs. 474.59 per ton. The basic retention price for the five year period was fixed on the basis of the total production assumed for the entire period by the Tariff Commission and on a level of estimated costs. I was a weighted average price. The various increases given from time to time were also granted on the weighted average basis, that is, on the assumed production for the entire period of five years. If instead of expressing the cost on the weighted average basis, the increase in cost had been given on a straight-line basis, from the respective dates on which the increase has actually occurred, the average price at the end of the five year period would have been about Rs. 496 per ton. Therefore, the retention price on the 31st March, 1960 was about Rs. 20 odd less than what it would have been if escalation had been done in the normal straight-line manner. The five year structure of prices ended on the 31st March, 1960, and the new retention prices have to be fixed from the 1st April, 1960.

Thri Tangamani (Madurai): For how many years?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am coming to that. According to the agreement entered into with the two steel companies, that is, Tatas and Indian Iron, new retention prices have to be fixed in consultation with the Tariff Commission. As a preliminary to a reference to the Tariff Commission, our cost accountants undertook a preliminary cost examination of Tatas and Indian Iron. They went into everything in considerable detail and took four to five months and reported in November, 1960. A study of this report reveals that on account of the

increase in cost calculated according to established principles, the retention price is likely to be revised upwards. The price is provisional and is liable to further adjustment. A reference to the Tariff Commission is separately being made. The price fixation for the new period will involve consideration of many new factors, and therefore, a final decision will take several months. It is precisely to avoid hardship by this process that Government have granted a provisional increase subject to adjustments. The provisional price has been communicated to the main producers for expediting the adjustments. There is no secrecy about it.

Shri Somani mentioned about speculation in the market. Speculation in the market is very difficult to prevent, but I do not see any reason for speculation because the increases that have been allowed are supposed to look after the cost. They have not got much to do with the declaration of dividend and there is no major change in the policy of declaring dividends. Therefore, if there is any speculation, that is part of the functioning of the stock exchange for which there is little justification. Whatever may be the normal appreciation, depreciation or fluctuation, that is a matter which it is not for me really to express any opinion upon.

My hon. friend, Shri Bharucha, has repeated his grievance again, which he does almost every year. His arguments are the same and my reply would be the same. Therefore, I would not like to repeat it. He is not satisfied with the policy of subsidising high-priced imports from the equalisation fund and he is opposed to the principle of making imported steel available to the consumer at the same price as indigenous steel. We have given very careful consideration to this matter and it is an equitable decision that the imported steel and the indigenous steel should be made available to the consumer at the same price. That is a well established principle and I need not elaborate on it....

Shri Tyagi: Will the rate vary when you make lesser imports than what you did last time?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is perfectly correct, because the volume of imports now decreases. Therefore, the outgoings from the equalisation fund will be much less. That means larger accumulations and additions to the resources which go to my hon. friend, the Finance Minister....

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Back to you again.

Sardar Swaran Singh: .. and back to the country for the interest of the community as a whole.

Shri Tyagi: It will again accumulate:..

Sardar Swaran Singh: You say on the one hand that we are spending so much and our loans are increasing and on the other hand it will accumulate. Anyhow, that is a matter into which at this stage I need not go. I have tried to clarify the position so far as the increase in the retention price is concerned.

Shri Tangamani: How long will this increase of Rs. 45 per ton in the retention price continue?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already said that this will be subject to adjustment depending on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. I have said that a reference is being made to the Tariff Commission. After going into the various factors, if the Commission recommend a higher price, something more will go out of the equalisation fund. If they recommend a lower price, that will be adjusted.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, only a few points have been raised in regard to the Home Ministry. I would first deal with Manipur which is a Union Territory. My friend who had been in detention for nearly one year was repeatedly saying that the agitation that had been started

[Shri Datar]

there was peaceful. May I point out that it was never peaceful? In fact, a number of acts of great violence had been done and attempts were made to paralyse the whole administration. That is why Government had to take certain special steps.

The subject-matter of the agitation itself was one which did not admit of any agitation at the other end. If, for example, the hon. Member or any other hon. Members were not satisfied with the form of the administrative set-up there, it is perfectly open to them to follow constitutional methods or to move this House. That was not done at all. So long as the States Reorganisation Act remains as it is, the Government had to carry on the administration and had to meet also the threat that was raised by my hon. friend and by other friends as well. That was why certain amounts had to be spent over the police administration and also on other items of administration.

In respect of the amounts that were given to Assam police, may I point out that they were not for the present year? They were for previous years and it is only during this year after the last budget had been accepted that this demand was made. That was why they had to be included in the supplementary budget.

Another contention was raised regarding Saraikalla-Kharswan. Shri Panigrahi contended that there Oriya-speaking people had not been appointed and Oriya forms had not been given. That is not correct at all. Often times questions have been asked and this matter had been settled. When the States Reorganisation Act was passed, there was a long discussion also. Inasmuch as there are a certain number of Oriya-speaking people there, Government were anxious to see to it that the enumeration work was carried on quite efficiently and impartially. That is why the Registrar-General of Census Operations himself went there and made certain arrangements to the satisfaction of all the persons concerned. Even more forms were given than the population warranted. 1,25,000 individual forms were given and 30,000 forms in respect of the population also were given. The Oriyan population is roughly about 50,000 and not more. All the same, so far as census operations are concerned, Government are anxious that accurate information is received and a number of Oriyan persons knowing Oriya language have also been appointed. About 25 Oriya supervisors and 239 Oriya enumerators have been appointed. Under these circumstances, it would not be fair to say that persons knowing Oriya were not appointed at all. Therefore, in regard to this point Government have taken proper steps.

Regarding Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Jain contended that even when there are natural calamities like floods, the Government of India should not give any help at all. That is not quite correct. In respect of Jammu and Kashmir, there were severe floods in 1957 and 1959. The note makes it clear that this amount was given only for the purpose of establishing the prices, not for any other purpose, by way of charity or only to help the people in a gratuitous manner. Jammu and Kashmir experienced severe floods in 1957 which caused considerable damage to the crops. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir approached the Government of India for additional grants to cover the losses incurred by them on the sale of foodgrains at subsidised rates.

In respect of natural calamities, we have got certain rules under which we give grants to all the States whenever there are similar calamities. That is why in this particular case help had to be given to Jammu and Kashmir. As that help was asked for after the budget estimates had been

prepared and passed by Parliament, it had to be included in this supplementary budget.

14 hrs.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Sir, hon. Members from West Bengal were naturally anxious to know about the position of the Ganga barrage. Shri Chaudhuri told the House the importance of the project in view of the deteriorating condition of the port of Calcutta. The Government is fully alive to the problem and in spite of the various difficulties that have been mentioned to the House earlier, the technical examination is practically over and I may inform the House that the Government have decided to go ahead with the further construction of the project.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): That is why I wanted him to speak first.

Shri Hathi: That project has been included in the Third Plan and a suitable provision is being made. We have also informed the Pakistan Government of this decision and the progress on the project.

So far as the estimate was concerned, Shri Chaudhuri said that this Rs. 56 crores was mentioned even in early 1954. The earlier estimate was not Rs. 56 crores but Rs. 39 crores. The latest estimate is Rs. 56 crores. Yet the detailed designs have to be made. But we do not want to wait for the detailed designs. The progress on the construction will go on while the designs may come.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it for all the three parts which have been mentioned of the project?

Shri Hathi: Yes for all the three.

So far as the present position is concerned, we have already made some progress. The main road and rail communication to Farraka has been completed. The national highway from Calcutta on one bank and Khajuriaghat to Malda are also complete. The railways have completed the conversion of the metre-gauge line between Malda and Barsloi to broad-gauge, a distance of 90 miles, the new construction from Khajuriaghat to Malda (20 miles) and from Tildanga to Farraka (8 miles) and the goods and passenger ferries at Farraka. With the completion of the railway work, 20 miles of the left afflux bund of the project also has been completed. Further construction of the project is proceeding and detailed designs are going ahead.

The Minister of Industries (Shri Manubhai Shah): I am glad to place before the House the new services that we are starting in the current year, and about which a few members opposite also made a reference in this House. That is about the establishment of the Hindustan Organic Limited, which will need an investment when the whole project is fully enlarged and completed of about Rs. 25 crores and will produce, in our opinion, some of the most difficult chemicals throughout the country, not only in India but in the whole world. Therefore, when we wanted to establish this project for the intermediates, we approached practically every country for collaboration and it was only this German combine of Bayers, Badische Aniline and Hoest who came forward with a practical proposal to enable us to manufacture these items. If the hon. Members go through the agreement which I had the pleasure of laying before the House during the last session, it includes 40 very highly developed organic intermediates and another 30 to 40 equally critical chemicals required for the entire base of heavy chemicals, organic chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals and plastic industry in this country. It was because of this that in spite of the fact that we do not have in many of

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

the public sector enterprises the participation either by the private firms in India or abroad, here on our own we welcomed the financial participation to the extent of 10 per cent by this German consortium. The main reason which guided us in this judgment was that we wanted their technical and scientific help to continue and their interest to be maintained in continuously developing with the latest researches in this wide field of very important chemicals. Therefore, it was not a question of private enterprise trying to grab a portion of our public sector enterprise or any other consideration but of the highest national interest which made the Government of India take this decision.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that there is a clause which says that ten per cent can be increased?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, sir. There is no clause of that kind. The clause is that at the end of ten years the Government of India will be free to retire this capital and there also the capital appreciation, as already pointed out in the draft agreement, shall not exceed 25 per cent of the original value of the shares issued. I hope this House will appreciate that the appreciation of capital or capital gains in these cases are 100, 200 or 300 per cent. But we have limited that when we retire this capital at our will it will not exceed 25 per cent extra payment to this firm. This is an agreement which all the industrialists' experts whom we consulted throughout the various stages have considered to be very beneficial agreement both from financial and technical points of view.

The question came up of the capacity and structure of this enterprise. I can assure you that this project which is being established at Panvel in Maharashtra is a very broad-based project. Recently we have taken a decision that the production of phenol and phthallic anlydride, which is fixed at 1,500 tons in the agreement, should be increased to 6,000 to 9,000 tons per year each in order to see that the growing needs of this country are fully met. So, as far as the organic intermediates are concerned, I do hope that with the collaboration of this German consortium we shall be able to establish that project within the next three years, which will lay a very strong foundation to the organic intermediate industry in dyes, drugs, pharmaceuticals and plastics.

Another point which was mentioned by Shri Tyagi . . .

Shri Tayagi: What is the total turnover?

Shri Manubhai Shah: When it starts production it will be about Rs. 10 crores. It might go to Rs. 20 crores or 25 crores, it depends on the future scope of expansion, but today it looks like almost having a very wide scope and very great potential as we go on.

Then the question was raised by my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, about the pricing of products in the public sector projects, when he mentioned about the fertilizer pool, cement and various other things. I know his great interest in public sector undertakings. It has been the wish of this House that a major source of revenue to the national exchequer in the Third Five Year Plan and the Plans to come shall be from the earnings of these public sector undertakings. Therefore, I am one with him and the Government is always very keen to see that the efficiency of the enterprises in the public sector will be judged purely by commercial standards, no mercy being shown in any quarter to inefficiency or any other consideration but commercial and business considerations. But having considered that and having looked into the consumers' inter-

ests that the product is not so much priced out that it has no relation to the general trend of prices in the world, or the international price of a similar commodity or that the burden on the ultimate consumer, whether agriculturist or the user of a machine tool or user or drug in a hospital, that is, the patient, or the person who is vitally affected by these products is broadly taken into consideration, I hope and he and all the hon. Members of this House will agree that our policy of pricing has to flexible so that within the limits which I have already placed before the House, Government could have the maximum amount of return out of the these undertakings so that the Plan finances can have a major source of revenue from these public sector undertakings. And I can assure the House that this is the basic consideration which I have several times placed before this House of pricing the public sector project products and any attempt at putting a ceiling will not only be impracticable but will be very difficult to carry out because we are now not confining ourselves only to one utility service or other but we are going into a very wide ambit of industrial products of a vital nature to agriculture and industry, filling up the gap and missing links in the national economy of various enterprises in the public sector. Therefore, that was the only basic approach. A sum of Rs. 15 crores or 16 crores on a ferilizer pool or a sum of Rs. 7 crores or 8 crores on cement, or a few crores here and there does not matter when we know that an enterprise in fertilizer entails an investment of Rs. 30 crores in each project. In the Third Plan there is going to be a national investment of more than Rs. 400 crores on public sector projects on fertilizers in each State, practically many of them in the public sector, and a few ones, about 3, 4 or 5 in the private sector, and if Rs. 400 crores of national investment is going to come into the fertilizers each one is expected to earn 10 or 20 per cent, which will run into a few crores. Therefore, the small profits which we are trying to earn within the limits of reasonable prices to the consumer should be considered a welcome feature of the public sector undertakings. I can assure him that the public sector is going ahead with their programmes and with the encouragement of hon. Members and we shall leave no stone unturned to see that they really work on commercial principles.

Shri Tyagi: My idea was not to prohibit any such profits. It must be run on commercial lines. What I meant was that sanction of Parliament may be had from year to year or from project to project, or a report may be placed before Parliament and Parliament's sanction may be had so that no revenues come to the exchequer without the sanction of Parliament.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This Hindustan Organic Ltd. on the starting of which I placed this demand before the House has over 60 products to be manufactured. Each product and its cost and price will depend upon its turn-over. It is very difficult to measure the price of one or the other product. So I would submit that as long as it is run efficiently and on a sound commercial basis, the hon. Member should be satisfied. Then I would submit that the overall picture the balance sheet, comes before the House. Hon. Members always examine it. They have the right to comment on the good working or the bad working of a particular component or the whole enterprise. Parliament is supreme to judge the good, bad or indifferent working of an enterprise. Every picture of every work is being placed before the Parliament as and when desired by the House.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the demands relating to my Ministry are Demands No. 41 and 119. With regard to Demand No. 41, none of the hon. Members who spoke raised any objection, but some criticism was levelled against the policy regarding Demand No. 119. This

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demand consists of a proposal, which has been placed before the House, for an additional allotment of Rs. 36 crores.

When the Budget for 1960-61 was framed our estimates were that we should import 4 million 88 lakh tons....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It cannot be 4 million 88 lakh tons.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am sorry, 48,10,000 tons of foodgrains costing Rs. 1,99,30,00,000/-. At that time, as the hon. House knows, PL 480 agreement was not signed. The Budget was introduced in February and the PL 480 agreement was signed in May 1960. Imports under this agreement have been so planned that a sizable buffer stock will be built up.

According to the latest programme of imports for 1960-61 we would be purchasing 38.70 lakh tons of wheat, 7.03 lakh tons of imported rice, 4.40 lakh tons of internally procured rice and ·52 lakh tons of imported milo. So because of this revised import programme and procurement programme we have to incur this additional expenditure of Rs. 36 crores.

Besides, when the original estimates for 1960-61 were framed provision was made only for the payment of an advance amounting to Rs. 5 crores to the Government of Punjab for the procurement of 1 lakh tons of rice on behalf of the Centre. It has, however, been possible to procure a larger quantity. The latest estimate is that it will be about 1.40 lakh tons for which a sum of Rs. 8 crores may have to be advanced to the Punjab Government. That is why a supplementary grant of Rs. 3 crores has been asked for under this item, As far as the State of Madhya Pradash is concerned, the Central Government procures foodgrains direct and no question of an advance to the State Government arises.

Shri Panigrahi, who spoke on this Demand, namely, Demand No. 119, referred to the answer that I gave to Starred Question No. 60 on the 16th February relating to whether the Central Government has made any estimate of the food deficits and of the import programme. It is true that when I answered that question I made a statement that it was difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy the deficit of the country during 1961-62 or for a particular period in advance. We have to appreciate the difficulties of Government in making a firm estimate in advance in matters of this kind. Under conditions of decontrol it is difficult to make an accurate estimate of the deficit in the country. The floating stocks with the trade and the carry-over stocks with the cultivators are indeterminate factors. Again, it is difficult to make any correct estimate of the consumption requirements, particularly of the producers.

A question might legitimately be asked, namely, on what do we base our import programme if we have not got any firm estimates of our internal production and deficit. In fixing the import programme we generally keep in view the quantities of foodgrains that we had to distribute in the past few years to maintain a reasonable level of prices in the country as also the quantity of foodgrains which we decided to put aside in the reserve depots for this purpose. Only broad estimates are made. As I have already mentioned, it is not possible to make any precise estimate of the deficit of the country except with regard to the quantities necessary for keeping a reasonable level of prices based on past distribution.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): How much are you going to import for 1961-62?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am coming to that. On the basis of the expected increase in population and per capita income of the country we have roughly estimated that the demand for foodgrains during 1961-62 would be about 80 million tons and we estimate that

there would be a production of about 76 million tons of total foodgrains. So we think that we would have to import about 4 million tons. This is only a broad estimate of the demand and availability of foodgrains and it is not possible to mention now what the exact deficit would be or what the quantity that would be imported would be.

Shri Briji Raj Singh: Or whether there would be any deficit at all.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Two things I want to mention in this connection. One is that the demand of foodgrains is increasing in spite of the increase in production both on account of increase in population and improvement in the purchasing power of our people. There is also need for building up buffer stocks to meet the difficulties caused by fluctuation in production and for controlling the prices. For example, you find that we had a record production in the year 1956-57. But in 1957-58 production went down by about 6 million tons or something like that. Then again we are going to have a good production in the year 1960-61. These are indeterminable factors.

As the House knows, agriculture in India is generally said to be a gamble on the monsoon. So that indeterminate factor is also there. But I would like to mention before the House that we are not going to take any risk hereafter. After the record production in 1953-54 there was a drop in prices. Measures were adopted to lift all the controls that we were then having. We had also a sort of undue optimism about the food situation which led to the slackening of controls. Not only that but it also led to a slackening of efforts for increased food production. We do not want to take any further risks on that count at all. We want to concentrate our efforts on agricultural production. Simultaneously with that we also want to build up huge buffer stocks so that they may serve as an insurance against scarcity conditions, either man-made or because of natural calamities.

Viewed in the context of these two broad lines of approach that we have got, I do not think hon. Members will have any objection to our import programme and our policy to build up buffer stocks.

My hon. friend, Shri Assar, raised a point with regard to the deterioration of the wheat that has been procured in Madhya Pradesh.

Press reports to the effect that the wheat that was procured by the Madhya Pradesh Government has deteriorated or that a substantial quantity has been spoiled is not correct. I had recently been to Bhopal in order to have discussions on some matters raised by the Madhya Pradesh Government. They have got with them 1 lakh tons of wheat which they are trying to dispose of. We have assured them that a part of the loss that they would incur would be met by the Central Government. I am not disclosing the exact share that we would meet because they are going to call for tenders for the disposal of the stocks and it may have an adverse effect on the market if exactly the loss that is going to be shared by the Central Government is made mention of. We have also told the Madhya Pradesh Government that as far as the disposal of wheat stocks with them is concerned they can even authorise the dealers to export this wheat even outside the zone. Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra form one zone.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Is the wheat in good condition?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is in good condition. A small quantity has been affected. By and large, it is in very good condition. This is what I was told by the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Shri Assar also said that the wheat that we distribute to the fair price shops is rotten and some other things. There is absolutely no foundation for that charge.

An Hon. Member: There are so many complaints.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, it is good. Since we are distributing wheat in large quantities, it should not be understood that it is bad and it is not of the prescribed quality. Most of the wheat that is now being given from the Central stocks is consumed by the various flour mills and they have not raised any substantial complaints with regard to the quality of wheat that has been distributed by the Central Government.

Shri L. Achaw Singh raised a question with regard to the Manipur food situation. I may say that Manipur is normally a surplus area. But, in 1960, owing to shortfall in production partly because of the crops having been destroyed by rats in certain areas as was the case in Mysore, scarcity conditions developed in certain sub-divisions. There was a substantial drop in the production in 1959-60. But, we came to the help of Manipur Administration and they have been able to keep the price of rice at a reasonable level. The price of rice in January has been of the order of Rs. 14 per maund. It cannot be said to be high although in Manipur, the 1959 price was Rs. 10 per maund.

Another question was raised by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta saying that the State Governments are not falling in line with the policy of the Central Government. In a way, the points raised by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta have been answered by my hon. friend Ch. Ranbir Singh. I can very well understand the criticism of Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. He does not lose any opportunity if he can have a dig at the Punjab Government on any question.

Some Hon. Members No, no.

Shri Tangamani: It is vulnerable.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: It is wrong. I am not against any Government personally. I put questions and whatever I said was the answer given by the Government.

Shri A. M. Thomas: One question was raised by him with regard to state-trading in the matter of rice. It is known that Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi from one zone. Punjab Government is procuring rice. We are making advances and they are supplying the rice that is procured by them to us. With regard to wheat, they had been purchasing on their own account. That was primarily for the purpose of giving some price support to the producers. Even that would not have been necessary if our advice in that matter was completely heeded. The Punjab Government has procured some quantity and we have also acceded to the demand of the Punjab Government in the matter of suggestions made for the disposal of the wheat in their possession.

With regard to sugar, although it does not directly arise, Shri Ram Krishan Gupta is right.Although the profits made by the State in the matter of distribution of sugar will go to the benefit of the State revenues, we have taken strong objection to that with the State Government. I think the State Government might perhaps modify their policy in that matter That is not because of the profits made by the State Government; that is mainly because it disturbs the Central Government regarding exfactory prices, quantities to be consumed within the country and our export programmes. All these things are likely to be disturbed if the State Government charges any margins. Becuase, it would be difficult for us to have a uniform policy for the entire country, so that, we thought that the State Government would agree to our suggestion and would not be making any profit on state-trading on sugar.

14.26 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY *in the Chair*]

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Now they cannot make.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not want to take more of the time of the House. These are all the criticisms that have been made.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Madam, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi made a few observations while speaking on the Demands for Grants relating to my Ministry. At the very outset, I would like to say that I agree with most of them. When the Act was passed and rules were framed many years ago we had to start from scratch and everything had to be evolved. Experience has shown that where the measures were meant with a view to help displaced persons, we have solved the problem in a practical manner and seen that pool is properly safeguarded and the displaced persons are paid compensation in the shortest possible period, some of the provisions, I am prepared to concede, have led to unfortunate results. The Act was passed and the rules were made with the best of motives. But, they have, in a way, I should not say helped; acted as a sort of incentive of unfortunate litigation more amongst the displaced persons themselves than amongst displaced persons and my Ministry. During all these years, more so in the recent past, we have noticed that the number of institution of cases is going up though the claims have been settled. Out of about 5 lakh claims that had to be disposed of, 4,80,000 have already been settled. But the pace of appeals and revisions and petitions under section 33 more or less remain the same. Hundreds of cases are being instituted every month. In spite of the fact that we have a large number of judicial officers with judicial experience, we are not able to cope with them. I do not say that there is no basis for these cases. I believe there is. But, I also feel that it is only in a few cases that there may be genuine difficulty. It is mostly a matter of exploitation. Large vested interests have been created over a span of these years and now I find that whether in the matter of allottability of a house under Rs. 10,000, or whether in the matter of divisibility of a house or whether a house the value of which is under Rs. 10,000 and which is occupied by more than one displaced persons, should be allotted to A or B, there are cases ging on.

14.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Yesterday, a father came to see me early in the morning, an aged father about 88 years old and his complaint was against his own son. What he had done was this. The house may have been divisible. There may have been separate claims between the father and the son. The son got the house. He asked me what was the remedy. I told him I was utterly helpless. There was the Assistant Commissioner, there was the Regional Settlement Commission, there was appeal under section 33. This is the process of law and all these years I have refrained from interfering in any judicial matter. But I feel Sir, as Sarder Ajit Singh has felt that if the displaced persons are to be helped, and helped genuinely and if the work of this Ministry is to be finished and finished in a satisfactory manner and expeditiously, we may have to do a certain amount of rethinking.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is now half past two and Private Members Business is to be taken up. If hon. Members agree we might push back that business for some time, so that we may finish the work that we have on hand.

Shri Tangamani: There are a large number of Ministers who are not present, the Works, Housing and Supply Minister for instance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps that would be replied to by the Finance Minister. I got a telephone message from Jaipur this morning from the Minister of Works, Housing and Sup-

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

ply that he and his Deputy had to leave because they had an earlier appointment and that they had briefed the Finance Minister about that. They wanted me to convey their apologies to the House as well to the Speaker.

Shri Tangamani: What about the Minister for Transport and Communications?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Finance Minister must have been briefed.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I was saying Sir, that we have to do a certain amount of rethinking.

For some days now I have given deep thought to this matter and I have been discussing it with the senior officers in my Ministry. I do not think that an amendment of the Act would be necessary, but we may have to amend our rules. Rules in regard to divisibility have already been amended and they have been laid on the Table. I am referring to the question of valuation as well as the allotment of houses to displaced persons where the number of occupants or tenants is more than one. I wanted to tell Sardar Ajit Singh and hon. Members who have been taking deep interest in the refugee problem that very shortly—maybe within ten days or fifteen days or a month—I am going to place the amended rules on the Table which will help in two directions, one, in seeing that the refugee, the unfortunate person, is saved from this needless litigation and exploitation and number two, that the work of payment of compensation and giving these people their houses, their lands and their shops, is expedited as early as possible.

The second thing is in regard to eight or ten cases that are mentioned in this note. These cases happened many years ago. When I read them myself I felt a little sad and disappointed that for small petty items of Rs. 30, Rs. 40 or Rs. 100 Government had been sued, decrees had been taken against them and I feel that is putting the Government and its fair name in disrepute. It does not redound to the credit of any Ministry or Minister that unfortunate people had to go to courts of law to obtain decrees. I have issued orders to every custodian in the country and to every regional officer that the moment he received notice under section 80 of the Civil Procecedure Code, it will be his duty to bring it to the notice of the Ministry giving facts of the case so that immediate action may be taken in the Ministry, so that if the case is not to be defended and the unfortunate man is to receive his dues, prompt action is taken. I have further said that I shall take very serious notice of it if I find that the instructions given by the Ministry are not being properly and satisfactorily carried out.

With this assurance I can tell Sardar Ajit Singh and other hon. Members that I shall take immediate action and see that whatever possible is done. If I have to amend the Act I will come before the House. But the advice that has been given to me at the present moment is that amendment of the Act may not be necessary. Perhaps, we could achieve the object with the amendment of the rules.

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to Shri Tangamani for providing me with an opportunity to place before the House once again the exact terms of reference which have been committed to the Hindu Rligions Endowments Enquiry Commission. Sir, in my submission, terms (c) and (d) are most important in respect of which they are making their valuable investigation. (c) runs as follows:

> "In particular, to enquire into the manner in which the holders of office in the Hindu religious endowments are being chosen, whether by way of succession, nomination or otherwise;

(d) To examine whether the existing arrangements in regard to the manner in which holders of such offices are being chosen are satisfactory and, if necessary, to suggest ways and means for improving the same."

It will be clear if we take into consideration these terms that the Bill which this House has sent to the Select Committee is extremely limited and narrow in scope, whereas information which is likely to be exceedingly important if and when this House turns its attention to this question, is being collected by this Commission. The scope of this enquiry into diversified institutions, which are controlled by customs, not only territorial customs, but local customs peculiar to particular institution is wide and it is likely to take a long time to be completed. The Government have been very fortunate in inducing that very great lawyer and public man Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar to accept the office of Chairman of this Commission. As far as we have been able to ascertain they have done a good deal of work already, but there are areas which they must visit before they make a complete report. Therefore, we have been required to extend the time within which the Commission has to submit its report. In the initial stages we had fixed six months as the tenure of this Commission, probably because we could not exactly make up our mind when their work would be completed; we had to give them six months to start with. After that there was an extension of six months. That brings us up to the 20th of February 1961. We have now been told that the Commission expects to finish its work in six more months. If we have regard, as I said, to the exceedingly complex questions which the Commission are investigating, I think the Commission will be entitled to the gratitude of the Government, the House and the people of this country, if they finish the enquiry within 18 months. I take this opportunity to convey on behalf of the Government, our gratitude and our appreciation of the expeditious manner in which the work is being carried out. As you are aware, Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar is advanced in age, but he is giving us the benefit of his ripe experience and vast erudition because he is impelled by a high sense of duty.

That would explain why, in the first instance, we had asked for moneys which would enable us to meet the demands of this Commission for merely six months. The point was raised—I do not believe it is a point which is worthy of the seriousness which Shri Tangamani brings to bear upon public questions —that if the Commission was set up on the 1st March, why was it that it was not included in the earlier budget. The Commission came into existence a day after the Budget, and I am quite sure the hon. Member also realises that there is a hiatus between the presentation of the Budget and the formulation of the Budget proposals. The Budget proposals have to come a good deal earlier. They have got to be examined, tabulated, formulated. All it means is that by the time the proposals were sent, we had not made up our mind finally as to the date from which the Commission would function, and its personnel.

Again, it may be taken into consideration that this Commission is not a statutory commission with fixed emoluments, with the number of personnel fixed, so that we could easily find out by simple arithmetic the extent of expenditure. Every question had to be given individual attention, all the details had to be fixed, before the Commission was set up.

Then again, the particular Demand for six months had already been passed by Parliament, had met with the approval of Parliament. Therefore, it is rather late in the day to complain about that Demand as having been put before the House too late.

[Shri Hajarnavis]

Our approach generally of extending the life of the Commission by short intervals is, in my opinion, the correct one, because it does not allow us to be complacent. We only extend the life to such a period as we think is absolutely necessary. If we had asked for a year or two or three years, it might have given the impression that we ourselves asked the Commission to function in a leisurely manner.

I hope I have convinced the House and the hon. Member that what has been done has been done properly.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): It is very exhiliarating to know that the House takes such keen interest in this last bunch of Supplementary Demands, because, as is obvious, as against the time allotted of two hours, we have spent quite a good deal of time, and I on my part, welcome such close scrutiny by this August House.

Some of my hon. colleagues have replied to the points made in the debate. To that extent, my task has been lightened, but still there are some points which need explanation, and it would be my effort to offer explanations as best as I can.

To begin with, the hon. Member, Shri Tangamani, raised one or two points regarding the work of the Supply Ministry, and my colleague has sent me the brief, and I will try to answer the points.

He wanted to know how such excess had occurred in the supply of stationery, the items in which the excess had occurred, and the extent to which it was due to rise in prices. The main excess that has occurred is in regard to paper. As against the provision of Rs. 4 crores, the actual expenditure is expected to be of the order of Rs. 4·56 crores. The rise in the expenditure is due to the following reasons: increased supplies from indigenous sources, step up in the rate of contract from Rs. 1577·90 to Rs. 1598·60 per ton, and import of 570 tons of paper from Japan. As against the provision of Rs. 60 lakhs made in the current year's Budget for the purchase of stationery stores, the actual expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs. 72 lakhs. This is due to the increased tempo of supplies from indigenous sources which have developed better capacity due to expansion in industrialisation. The excess expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs cannot be found from the savings of the Grant already voted by the House. So, the bulk of this increase has occurred under these two heads.

Then, he asked why there had been excess in the Indian Stores Department, London. The excess had occurred as a result of two reasons. The first is the increase in the pay and allowances of the locally recruited staff. They are paid at the rates prevalent in UK. As a result of the Pay Award, we had to go in for an increase in the pay and allowances. Then there is an item, a small item, of increase in contingencies, postage etc., to which he objected, stating that we could not estimate correctly and precisely even how much stamps, telephone charges etc., there would be. But the India Supply Mission is such a huge organisation which undertakes purchases of crores and crores. At one time, the annual purchase was Rs. 90 crores. It is now somewhat less because of the tempo of industrialisation in the country, and our requirements may be less but still the purchases are huge. So, if an undertaking which goes in for crores and crores worth of transactions, has an increase in the telephone and other charges to the extent of a few thousands, that cannot be said to be very loose estimating.

The hon. Member Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi raised the point why we were incurring so much expenditure over trips of foreign journalists and bank missions. He vaguely hinted

that the expenditure on these trips organised by the Government for these distinguished journalists from the U.K., U.S.A., and Germany, as also the bank missions, had not resulted in a commensurate increase in the tempo of foreign assistance. I fail to understand the logic and also the facts behind this argument, because, as the House is aware, over the two Plans, the tempo of asistance has been considerable, whether it is from Governments, through the Colombo Plan, through loans, private investments or through the World Bank. So, even from that limited point of view of self-interest, the trips have not been unsuccessful. On the contrary, they have been quite successful.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: To what extent has it been successful in getting more finance for the Third Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That would be known only in future. We can only make an estimate about that. The experience of the past tours has been good We had organised such tours towards the beginning of the Second Plan, of distinguished journalists and newswriters from the various creditor countries, and they have borne good dividends. My point, however, is different. Of course, from that limited point of view, it is worth-while. but these tours have been organised from another point of view also, namely to make our plans and our developmental activities better known in those countries. As a part of good public relations, our activities are better known in those countries.

Of course, it may be said that our Embassies abroad can take care of this external publicity and make known to the people at large all our economic activities. That is true, and they are doing their best. And progressively, we have been strengthening our external publicity. But this is publicity of a specialised kind which cannot be undertaken in a routine manner by a routine organisation like our Missions or Embassies abroad. Moreover, if we throw out hand-outs to the people in the capitals of the other countries of the world, it has a different impact altogether; it does not have that emotional and intimate impact which will be there when we invite a number of friendly journalists or leading news-writers to go round the country and see the things that are being done here and have a feel of the whole situation; and when they go back to their countries, their write-ups and other things bring out a different picture altogether, and they bring colour and life into them. It is rewarding in many other aspects as well. So, I think it is an expenditure which is worth-while, both from the limited point of view of attracting more foreign assistance as also from the more important point of view of making the citizens or the tax-payers in the creditor countries such as U.K. or U.S.A. or Germany, much better informed of the tasks that we are undertaking and the way we are tackling our problems.

A number of hon. Members spoke about the Indian Investment Centre which has been set up here recently, and only the other day, the Finance Minister inaugurated it in Delhi. Shri Naushir Bharucha raised the point that branches of this Centre should be opened also in other cities like Bombay, Madras or Calcutta. In fact, I am very glad to inform him that the Centre does propose to have such branches at other places in India like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, as and when that becomes necessary. We have just made a beginning, and when the activities expand.....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: You can make a start simultaneously at Bombay and Calcutta also.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: A small good beginning is always desirable. But I may assure my hon. friend that it is in the contemplation of the Centre to have branches at these places also, when its work expands, and when it finds more branches necessary.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There are more investors in Bombay than in Delhi.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is true, but those centres also will come up.

The larger point regarding the Investment Centre was raised by my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty She asked what the policy about private foreign investment was. The Investment Centre seeks to popularise the policies, the laws and the practices, with a view to attract more private foreign investment. But she goes to the basic problem and asks what the policy is, and she says that Government have not announced their policy, Government have not laid down their policy and so on. And she quoted the Commerce and Industry Minister as having said in a speech before the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce that he was undertaking to lay down such a policy. I would submit that the two are not in the same context.

As for the policy regarding private foreign investment it is not correct to say that Government have no policy. The policy has been laid down before the House from time to time and on the inauguration day of this Investment Centre the Finance Minister, in his inaugural address, dwelt at considerable length on the desirability of having private foreign investment in the context of the present economic situation. He said:

> "Private foreign investment in this country is essential not only for the foreign exchange that they bring in but also for bringing in know—how, new managerial techniques and also for giving new ideas of efficiency which they have evolved as a result of long experience not only in management but in other walks of life as a result of the advancement that they have made in industries and science.".

So, it is not as if the policy regarding private foreign investment is a vague one or it has not been given out.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: So, the Minister's statement becomes the policy?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My point is different. This may have been just a generalised statement made by the Finance Minister while inaugurating this Investment Centre. My point is that there must be a clear enunciation of policy just as there is in the Industrial Policy Resolution. As far as I remember, this matter has never been discussed in detail. What exactly is the implication of these three terms, namely 'improved techniques', 'know-how', as well as 'foreign exchange'? Up to what limit shall we take it? How shall we take it? These are things which have never been placed before the House.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It cannot be adumbrated within the close precincts of a resolution, for, that would be either too inadequate or too rigid. so as to exclude certain things. For, this question deals entirely with specific items. For example, we have definite and clearcut policies about this private foreign investment, in regard to repatriation of capital, and recently, we have had the policy regarding favourable treatment as regards interest, or remittances of capital etc., in what items of industries foreign investment should come, and so on. Firstly, it must broadly fit, into the pattern of the industrialisation envisaged in the Third Plan; secondly, we should allow foreign private investment in those industries in which technical know—how is most important, and which in the absence of such know-how cannot be developed. For example, the Minister of Industry spoke about the basic chemical industry. Such are the practical considerations that we go into with great care and we scrutinise these things very strictly and then only allow foreign private investment.

. Now, the purpose of this Investment Centre is this. At present, there is a lot of misunderstanding in the financial and industrial capitals abroad, which are without any

grounds, simply because the foreign investor who comes here has to move from one Ministry to another, and he is subject to so many delays, and he is not able to know, as the hon. Member just now said, what precisely the policy is as regards private foreign investment. Similarly, a foreign investor would like to know what precisely the laws are, what the policy regarding remittances of capital is, or regarding participation of equity capital, or whether it should be loan capital and so on. Although, at various bits and ends, the policy and practices are there regarding all these things, and we have defined them, and our ideas are quite clear, and they are there in writing still, it is difficult to pin-point them at one place, as we have, for instance, in the Industrial Policy Resolution. Of course, that may be a better way of doing it, but because the problems involved are different and more intricate, because we have to move from one item to another, we cannot shape these things in terms of a coherent unified policy. All the same, if you piece them together, there is a policy. The purpose of the Investment Centre is to familiarise the foreign investors with the laws and policies as regards remittances and other facilities that they have here. It is also to give them assistance so that they do not have to go from pillar to post, from one Ministry to another, so that they do not go back in disgust It is to have all the facilities at one place so that they might at least know that these are the facilities. This will avoid delay as much as possible so that these details which are inhibiting the coming of the foreign investors here are not there. There is also the aspect of psychology, to make them know the general economic background and prospects, and have a sort of exchange between Indian businessmen who need capital and the foreign investors who want to invest. That is the purpose of the investment Centre. This has been established after a good deal of consideration over three or four years.

15 hrs.

Shri Assar asked what the policy of Government was regarding the translation of technical and scientific terminology. My hon. colleague, the Education Minister, has given me a paper which says that there is a definite policy regarding this. It says that in selecting or evolving Hindi equivalents for technical words, as far as practicable we should choose words subject to the requirements of easy intelligibility and accuracy of meaning which are common between as many of the regional languages as possible, apart from transliteration to suit the different grammars. In seeking to make scientific words or roots of words common between different languages, care must be taken not to make the terminology terse, purist or remote from the users of that terminology who in general will possess little knowledge of classical language or etymology. In inventing new Hindi words, the possibility of using the current English words should always be kept in view, as also incorporation of suitable English words in whichever language; new words should not be coined merely for the sake of it.

This is the broad policy regarding translation of scientific and technical terms. But we are aware that so many archaic words have come, in and so many unintelligible words have also come in. So Government have decided to set up a Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology shortly. One of the functions of the Commission would be to review and go through all these things and to see that the translations of scientific and technical words are as practical and useful and accurate as possible.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: What is the personnel of the Commission? Will there be more of technical people or of scholars?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The personnel have not been chosen. It would con-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

sist of both technical people and scholars. Some of the technical people will also be scholars.

Shri Assar also complained that stationery was not supplied to the Satara District Central Excise Office. He also said that stationery for the year 1958-59 was lost in transit on the railway. The first complaint is not correct. Indents by the Superintendent, Central Excise, Satara District for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 were duly complied with. In 1958-59, out of 64 items admissible, 35 were supplied; in 1959-60, out of 71 items admissible, 43 were supplied. As regards the second point, no such loss was reported to the Government of India Stationery Office. So I do not think that the complaints he has made are justified.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Was the loss reported to the Railways? It must have been reported to them.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know about the Railways.

Shri Tangamani: Earlier, under Demand No. 84 concerning the Ministry of Transport and Communications, I raised the question of two employees who were dismissed. Rs. 6000 had to be appropriated from the Consolidated Fund. I wanted to know what the position was and whether such things are happening even now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says that he had raised a point earlier in regard to the Ministry of Transport and Communications and no Minister was there to answer it.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Speaker also was pleased to ask whether the money had to be paid.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two employees had been dismissed. The hon. Member wanted to know whether the same policy was being continued.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Although my hon. colleague is not here.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He ought to have been here when such questions had arisen. He should otherwise have briefed the Finance Minister as others had done.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is true. But I am told that in that particular case of the two employees, the officers *bona fide* held one view which the court reversed. Sometimes this does happen, but we cannot penalise the officers for *bona fide* views that they held. But so far as future cases are concerned—cases relating to the post-strike period—we will see that no such discrepancy occur and all points will be considered in as judicial a manner as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put any one cut motion separately or all of them together?

Some Hon. Members: All together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1961, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demand Nos. 1, 15, 21, 28, 31, 32, 34, 41, 49, 50, 54, 56, 57, 59, 70A, 80, 82, 83, 85, 92, 95, 96, 97, 106, 114, 115, 119 and 124".

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below*—ED.]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 1, 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 15—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 15, 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 21 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 28—CURRENCY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 28 'Currency'."

DEMAND NO. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 31 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 32 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 34—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENT:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 34 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 41—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,36,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 41 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 49—POLICE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 93,74,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 49 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 50—CENSUS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 50 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 54—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 54 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND NO. 56—MANIPUR

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 59,52,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 56 'Manipur'."

DEMAND NO. 57—TRIPURA

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 57 'Tripura'."

DEMAND NO. 59—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 59 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 70A—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 70A 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 80—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 80 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 82—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,84,42,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 82 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 83—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 83 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 85—P. & T. DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUNDS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 85 'P. & T. Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriation to Reserve Funds'."

DEMAND NO. 92—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 92 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND NO. 95—SUPPLIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,04,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 95 'Supplies'."

DEMAND NO. 96—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,80,23,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 96 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND NO. 97—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 68,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 97 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 106—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 106 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 114—COMMUTED VALUES OF PENSIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,59,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 114 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 115—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 115 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 119—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 119 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 124 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

15.08 hrs.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2) *by Shri C. K. Bhattacharya.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Narayanan kutty Menon and Shri Kesava are absent. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922".

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. K. Bahattacharya: I introduce† the Bill.

15.09 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 107, 129, 144 AND INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 131A) *by Shri Tangamani.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following motion moved by Shri Tangamani on the 23rd December, 1960:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be taken into consideration".

Out of 2 hours allotted for the discussion of the Bill, 1 hour and 40 minutes have already been availed of on the 23rd December 1960, and 20 minutes are now available. Shri Sadhan Gupta had to continue. But as he is absent, his speech will be deemed to have concluded. The hon. Minister.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): I want to speak for five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already called the hon. Minister. Only 20 minutes are available and that would be taken up by the hon. Minister and the hon. Mover.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is a matter which is often coming up before this House and the other House. On an earlier occasion, a similar Bill, perhaps wider in extent, had been brought forward in this House for deleting certain sections. In the other House also, a similar but naturally abortive attempt was made. Now we have got another Bill dealing with almost the same sections of the preventive portion of the Criminal Procedure Code.

So far as this matter is concerned I may point out that the preventive

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 24-2-1961.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

detention sections, naturally, have to deal with the prevention of offences. What is ordinarily necessary is that the law and order authorities have to take preventive measures before the offences are actually committed. If this is taken into account you will find that in these sections, sections 107 and 144 and similar provisions, proper safeguards have been duly introduced.

One of the objects of the hon. sponsor of this Bill is to make a distinction between a citizen and a citizen. For that purpose a very catchy expression has been used. I would invite the attention of the hon. House to the manner in which a certain distinction is sought to be introduced between citizens and citizens.

We are told here that whenever there is any 'lawful agitation'—I am referring to clause 2—whenever there is a 'lawful agitation'—it is a small mercy that the hon. Member has agreed to keep the word 'lawful', action should not be taken. The effect of this expression is entirely taken away by the other portions. He refers to—

> "lawful agitation, movement or effort for the redress of grievances of workers, peasants, middle class employees, traders, businessmen or any other sections of the community;"

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): What is wrong in this?

Shri Datar: This sort of distinction or classification is unknown to the Constitution.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): But it is qualified by 'lawful'.

Shri Datar: The hon. Member may please wait. Article 14 of the Constitution deals with the question of granting equal protection before law.

15.13 hrs.

(SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*).

In this case they have mentioned certain types of classifications and they desire to split society into certain types or categories. That, in my opinion, is a preliminary objection—whether such categories could be validly recognised under article 14 of the Constitution. (*Interruption*).

Then it is further stated, 'any agitation, movement or effort'. Before I deal with these I would like to invite the attention of the hon. House to certain pre-requisites before action is taken either under section 107 or under other sections. I would first invite the attention of the House to the provisions of section 107.

> "Whenever any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb public tranquility...."

These two expressions should be very carefully noted. No action can be taken either under section 107 or under section 131 unless public security is manifestly in danger. In section 144, a similar expression has been used—either with regard to the person or with regard to certain property. Therefore, the essential prerequisite for the bringing into operation any of these sections is that certain types of contemplated activity are likely to endanger public security or to disturb public tranquility.

It may also be noted that in so far as some of these sections are concerned, they are judicial in nature, in the sense that it is open to the parties to take this matter to the highest court in the State.

For example, whenever a wrong order is passed either under section 107 or under section 144 or others, a lawful remedy has been provided. But, so far as the criterion for taking action under these sections is concerned, it cannot depend upon the nature of the agitation. So far as the magistrates and others are concerned, they have to deal with the question of the imperilment or otherwise of the law and order situation. That is the

[Shri Datar]

essential pre-requisite for any action under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. If law and order has to be properly protected, no attempt should be made to dilute this essential pre-requisite

I would very briefly make a reference to the manner in which such an attempt has made. It is stated that 'no such proceeding shall be taken against any person in respect of any of his action or contemplated action connected with any lawful agitation'. The word 'lawful' itself has not been defined. Supposing a person or an association desires to carry on certain activities. The question is not whether that particular activity is legitimate or lawful, but whether its results are likely to be. The law and order authorities should be invested with powers to take action with a view to prevent a worsening or deterioration of the situation. That is the first and most important thing before the magistrates or others who have to deal with it.

I can understand the word 'lawful' in any Act dealing with civil rights. But, here, so far as the magistrate is concerned, he has to deal with certain aspects of the matter bearing on the possible worsening of the law and order situation. That is the most important point. Therefore, it would be extremely embarrassing for a magistrate who has to take action or decision under section 144 on the spur of the moment if he has to go nicely into all these questions and see whether something that has been done is lawful etc.

In this Statement of Objects and Reasons my hon. friend has contended that during the British administration these sections were abused. It is true that these sections were abused. But then the persons who carried on such agitation in spite of these sections took all the risk. But, here, the hon. Member wants that certain so-called agitation should be carried on without necessarily taking the risk.

These are sections which are absolutely essential for the maintenance of law and order and it would be entirely irrelevant to bring in the British administration or to see certain motives therein. So far as the provisions of the law are concerned, they are perfectly all right. If they are abused, the administrative Government can take action. Judicially the High Court or other courts can certainly taken action.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why should you be afraid of agitation if you are acting rightly?

Shri Datar: If one has to carry on an agitation he must be lawful or otherwise he must be ready to take the consequences. He cannot ask for the deletion of these sections altogether.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They are undemocratic.

Shri Datar: Let there be no running commentary, Sir. If he has got any questions to ask I am prepared to answer at the end. Then you will find that the second proviso that he has proposed in clause 2 takes away the whole force.

"Provided further that no bona-fide worker. . . ."

This again has to be found out by the poor magistrate. Now, a man may be a *bona fide* worker but still a misguided worker. A man may act with the best of intentions but he is also likely to be misguided.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That applies to you and to us both.

Shri Datar: The interest of the society is higher than the personal liberty of such a misguided person.

That is the reason why action has to be taken. The section here says:

> "..unless such person has been actually apprehended in an act of commission of a criminal offence."

'Actual apprehension' is not a matter dealt with by the sections of the Act. My hon. friend has brought in the commission of an actual offence; here we are dealing with the prevention of an offence. When a criminal offence has been committed, the arm of the law is long enough. Here our objective is to prevent the commission of such an offence. There is some confusion of thought so far as the original section and the proviso is concerned. Perhaps the proviso takes away the powers of the original section.

Clause 3 of this Bill wants the addition of these words "and if there are reasonable grounds for apprehending positive and immediate danger of loss of human lives". The question is whether it is essential at all. It has always been accepted that a magistrate should have the authority to consider the whole matter carefully and then take action. If there is anything wrong on his part, the Government should try to pull him up administratively and if the action is taken to the court of law, judicially also.

Shri Tangamani: By that time the damage would have been done and the armed forces would have taken the action that is expected of them.

Shri Datar: I would not like to be unfair to my hon. friends but these words—'reasonable grounds for apprehending....'—have been introduced with a view, as I said, to dilute the provisions of the law. Then again it refers to 'positive and immediate danger of loss of human lives'. Unfortunately, there are anti-social elements here and there and they have done the greatest damage to Government and other property; whenever there is any likelihood of a danger or risk to property, then the preventive sections ought to be brought into operation. But my hon. friend is entirely silent about property. It is rather unfair.

An Hon. Member: Property is not mentioned in the original section.

Shri Datar: Then again, sub-clause (b) reads: "....Provided that recourse to such use of armed forces shall not be taken....". In other words, the presumption is that a man has to act under the law and a proper exercise of the discretion has got to be vested in him as an officer in charge of the maintenance of law and order. That is sought to be taken away more or less and it says here that action shall not be taken 'unless the Magistrate is reasonably satisfied'. Even under the present provisions, he has to satisfy himself that it is necessary to take action on account of the worsening situation. It says here that he should be reasonably satisfied that the police is not in fact in a position to restore order. Apart from other objections, the Armed Forces are called in only at the last moment, when it is found that the police would not be in a position to control the situation effectively and in time. They are not being called in as a matter of course or as a matter of pleasure but only when it becomes absolutely essential.

There is also a second proviso which says that resort to the use of armed forces shall not be made with a view to suppressing movements or agitations. This is a larger question. A magistrate does not deal with the suppression of movements; he is concerned with the maintenance of law and order and the stability of society. The hon. Member is taking us away from these. It speaks about 'suppressing movements'; here the word 'lawful' is not used. Then the hon. Member has shown some small mercy and communal disturbances' have been exempted from the scope of this section. When the hon. Member introduced a Bill, I believe, in 1958, possibly he was not aware that there were other movements of an equally dangerous type. Take for instance, the

[Shri Datar]

linguistic movements or other movements also; they are equally prone to danger and disturb public tranquility. But my hon. friend has made a reference only to communal disturbances; he has left out of account all the others. Whatever might be the cause of a disturbance, disturbance of public tranquility by itself is an evil and it is to be provided against. So, I would not like this sort of discrimination to be made between communal disturbances and other disturbances. Then proceeding further the same category of people are mentioned: "..workers, employees, peasants, or any other sections of the people having organised themselves to solve their problems in a collective manner". Peaceful association is allowed under the Constitution; peaceful, constitutional association is not ruled out. But if an organisation is a danger to society itself, whatever be its objectives, that fact has to be taken into account. I am not speaking against organisation at all. The right of organisation is common to all the citizens of India without any discrimination of the kind as the hon. Member has made. "...Organise themselves to solve their problems in a collective manner".... these are all not very simple.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is too constitutional.

Shri Datar: The problems have to be solved in a constitutional manner. They cannot themselves solve the problems: It is the Parliament that can solve the problems. It is the Government which can solve the problems, subject to the control of Parliament.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is not the Gandhian way.

Shri Datar: The State Governments can solve the problembs subject to the control of their legislatures. My hon. friend needlessly has brought in Gandhiji's name. If he felt that any action was essential on his part, he took the lead and took the consequences..... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We are not afraid of the consequences.

Shri Datar: Suppose, there is, for instance, an organisation with potentialities of certain dangers. Then, in that case, it ought to be open to the law and order authorities to take action. It would be open to him or to her or the authorities concerned to take the consequences. Here the question is whether the interests of the society are supreme or whether any persons or parties or sections of the people should be allowed to organise themselves with these possibly dangerous potentialities. That point should be kindly noted. After all, as I have stated, the interests of the society and the interests of the stability of society are absolutely essential. It is much more so in a welfare State.

A new section is sought to be introduced. In all cases, whenever armed forces have been called, then within three days, a committee has to be appointed. That committee should consist of not less than nine members, of whom three shall be Members of Parliament and others will have to be high court judges. I may submit with due deference to my hon. friend that this is a highly impracticable proposition. If any such provisions are introduced, the effect will be just the reverse of what the hon. Member has in view as I shall point out just now. All orders under section 144 have to remain in force generally for two months. Subsequently they may be extended when necessary.

Shri Tangamani: This section does not deal with section 144. This deals with cases where the magistrate calls for the armed forces. I want the Central Government and particularly Parliament to take cognizance of such cases. That is the purpose.

Shri Datar: My hon. friend is treading upon another difficulty in his way to which also I shall be making a reference. I was pointing out that it

would not be practicable to have such a committee in every case, wherever the armed forces have been called. It is a question, as I have stated, of the exercise of proper discretion on the spot. If this discretion has been used, then a further question arises as to whether it has been rightly used or wrongly used and also whether it was bona fide, mala fide or over-excessive. All these circumstances have to be duly taken into account. If, as a matter of course, a committee has got to be appointed, the hon. Member will agree with me when I say that it will have results which are not in the contemplation of the hon. Member at all. It will demoralise the officers altogether. That also should be noted.

Shri Braj Singh: It is very good.

Shri Datar: It is not very good; it is very bad for society. So far as the officers are concerned, if an act has always to be on their shoulders, naturally difficulties will arise.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I do not like to interrupt the hon. Minister's speech. But may I just remind him of his sermons which he preached just earlier, namely, that one should be prepared to reap the consequences of one's actions?

Shri Datar: My hon. friend is more anxious to interrupt than to get an elucidation. I was going to point out the present position. The present position is that a magistrate has been given proper discretionary powers. He has to use the powers in the interests of maintaining law and order and for the purpose of preventing such breaches of the peace. If he uses the powers wrongly, then Government have powers—and they have exercised their powers in proper cases—for calling him to order. So, a committee is not necessary. Such a committee would be impracticable, and it would be unnecessary, because, even now, administratively, Government are entitled to take action, and the State Governments—because this measure deals more with the State Governments—have taken such action in proper cases.

In section 144, my hon. friend seeks to introduee some provisions which are startling, apart from their being impracticable. He has stated that no order under this section should be served on any person engaged in picketing. So far as picketing is concerned, to a certain extent, it has been already dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Act. Therein, certain strikes have been made legal and certain strikes illegal. When strikes are declared to be illegal, then they cannot be financed also under sections 22 to 24. Picketing as such, apart from legal strikes, is not recognised as a right.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): What does the Government do when the employers commit irregularities or declare the lock-outs as illegal? The Government may declare the lock-outs as illegal.

Shri Datar: The employers also are entitled to some protection in proper cases. Let not my hon. friend introduce a new element which I have not envisaged. But employers also are citizens. If employers commit wrongs, they are also liable to undergo the process of law. In making the classification, my hon. friend has left out certain categories of persons and that shows which way the wind moves in the mind of my hon. Member's party. (*Interruption*). The section which is now suggested says that no order shall be served on any person engaged in picketing in pursuance of a strike. So far as strike is concerned, I have already pointed out the difficulties by making a reference to the existing position.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): May I seek just a clarification?

Shri Datar: He can after it after I have finished. I am not going to give any clarification when I am speaking. I am not yielding.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Minister was very kind in the beginning!

Shri Datar: Under the Industrial Disputes Act, what the hon. Member wants to do is to side-track the issue, and bring in the matter here in the form of an amendment to section 144.

The amendment reads as follows:

> "Provided that no order under this section shall be served on any person engaged in picketing in pursuance of a strike, or in respect of any meeting or procession by any section of the people engaged in lawfully ventilating the grievances and/or sponsoring their demands".

In this proviso, my hon. friend has completely forgotten the underlying principles under which action has to be taken by Government in proper cases. Merely because it is called picketing, one should not forget the dangers. It has got dangerous possibilities. It should also be noted. Such expressions as "picketing", when used, might have dangerous consequences and the result would be far from satisfactory.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Why should it be dangerous if the employers take the black-leggers to workshops to break the legal strike and how would it be dangerous if the workers stop it?

Shri Datar: I am not yielding. I am proceeding to the next proviso which says:

> "Provided that no order under this section shall be directed to any person or any section of the community or the public generally with a view to preventing or obstructing, in any manner or form, the ventilation of grievances of the people or any section thereof;....."

Here again, the expression which the hon. Member has introduced is fraught with grave danger. If we have got a grievance, sometimes, the grievance is likely to be fanciful, is likely to be wrong and is likely to be inequitable. All the same, we are told pre-peremptorily by this proviso that ventilation of grievances should not be prevented. What is the grievance according to the hon. Member, and what is the grievance of the persons who are carrying on certain activities which may not be lawful? The proviso speaks of "ventilation of grievances of the people or any section thereof".

Now, I come to the last section which deals with Parliament also. The section reads like this:

> "Provided further that no such order shall be directed in respect of the vicinity of Parliament or State Legislatures or Territorial Councils where it may be necessary for citizens to proceed to voice their grievances or make an effort to be personally heard by the Legislators."

You are aware of an occasion during the last session when it became very difficult to carry on the work of Parliament and the hon. Speaker was emphatic that not merely orders under Section 144 should be passed, but something more should be done to prevent the obstruction of work by hon. Members of Parliament or by legislators in the State Legislatures.

I would not like to go into the theoretical question. After all, all hon. Members of Parliament are legislators and have to do certain work under the Constitution. But the hearing of grievances by legislators can be done at places apart from the premises for proximity of Parliament. We, Members of Parliament are doing a very import work of national reconstruction and therefore such a work has to be carried on in a peaceful climate and undisturbed atmosphere. That is why this question raised by the hon. Member is not only irrelevant, but is fraught with dangerous consequences. Agitators would like to come into Parliamenut itself.

Shri Muhammed Elias: If they cannot meet the Ministers outside, they have to come here.

Shri Datar: Hon. Members of Parliament are always approachable to people. We are also humbly approachable to people at any time. But the work of Parliament is supreme and has to be carried on in a peaceful and undisturbed atmosphere. Therefore, I submit that this is an entirely wrong view.

The last clause says:

> "No order under this section shall remain in force for more than forty-eight hours from the making thereof; unless, in cases of danger to human life, health or safety, or a likelihood of a riot or an affray, the State Government with the consent of the High Court of Judicature, by notification in the Official Gazette, otherwise directs."

Imagine the great distances in India. Imagine, if such a section is unfortunately inserted, what great difficulties would be created either in the Kanyakumari District or Kamrup District. Within 48 hours perhaps in some cases, they may not be able to approach the higher authorities also. Also, here an entirely unknown principle has been introduced. The High Court has to deal with judicial matters. Government have to deal with executive matters including the preservation of law and order. That is entirely a matter for the executive and if any officer under the Government of India or State Government goes wrong, then the Members of Parliament or State Legislatures can pull him up; they can even pull the Ministry out of office. These are essential rights, but you cannot say that in respect of executive matters, we must take the consent of the High Court. Their functions are entirely different. High Courts are entitled to all our respect, but they have to decide judicial questions. Here we have to deal with executive questions, for which we are answerable to Parliament and the State Governments are answerable to the State Legislatures. So, the Bill purports to introduce a point, which is entirely wrong.

Lastly, I would submit that the Criminal Procedure Code is in the concurrent List; it is not in the Union List. So far as the Concurrent List is concerned, as I have said here a number of times, we follow the practice of consulting the State Governments. The operation of this Act concerns more the State Governments. We deal only with a few territories. We do not directly deal with large territories, like the State Governments are doing. So, unless we generally obtain the consent or concurrence of the State Governments, we do not bring in any legislation for amending the laws in the Concurrent List, because ultimately whatever we do has to be administered by the State Governments sometimes under very delicate circumstances. That also should be taken into account.

Under these circumstances, I request my hon. friend not to press this Bill.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Your suggestions lead to Ayub Khan's dictatorship.

Shri Datar: We are governed by law; we are answerable to you, hon. Members of Parliament.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, when I spoke on the motion for taking this Bill into consideration, I read out the entire Statement of Objects and Reasons. But I find that the hon. Minister who intervened chose not to read that portion of the Statement which is operative portion. I have said there:

> "Sections 107, 129, 131 and 144 have been frequently invoked to curtail democratic rights and liberties, to intimidate the people and suppress their movement for the redress of their legitimate grievances."

[Shri Tangamani]

I have not said that these preventive sections will have to be deleted. All that I have said is, certain safeguards may be added on to these preventive sections. Almost all the five Members who spoke supported the spirit of this Bill and they also felt that a suitable amendment is now called for.

Section 107 was modified as early as 1923. If the Minister chooses to go through my speech on the 23rd December, he will see that I have also quoted from the 1923 debates. When ever there was a likelihood of breach of the peace the Magistrate had the right immediately to issue a notice demanding any person to show cause why action should not be started against him. In other words, the Magistrate on his own without any test can immediately proceed with the action. So, even in that debate, they felt that a suitable amendment was necessary, *viz.*,

> "The magistrate, if in his opinion there is sufficient ground for proceeding, may ..." etc.

That amendment was adopted. I would refer the hon. Minister to the debates which took place in 1923. So, in 1923 because a magistrate chose to take certain action against an important political leader and keep him detained when he was proceeding to Calcutta, the House felt that there must be certain safeguards and today, after nearly 40 years, the sentiment which was expressed by the then Law Member is now being expressed by the Minister of Home Affairs and in much stronger terms. I am really surprised at it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Do you mean to say that there is no change after the Congress Government have come?

Shri Tangamani: What I am surprised at is that in the year of 1923 they were prepared to accept certain amendments. Today when a number of hon. Members felt that a certain amendment is necessary the Government is not at all prepared to consider it. So, I do not want to put it in much stronger terms except to say that this Bill which was brought in this House and the other House was not for the deletion of sections 107 or 144. About section 107 the hon. Minister was pointing out that there is equal protection of law as provided under article 14. I would like to point out that even trade union was considered to be a combination against the employers. It is in those days of 1833 when there was a Combination Act in England when anything done or combined against employer was penalised. In 1923 the Madras High Court felt that the Buckingham and Carnatic Mill workers who joined those who ultimately went to strike, they had conspired to overthrow or cause loss to the employer. That was the feeling prevailing then and the Trade Union Act was passed, which is against the Combination Act.

Shri Datar: I was referring to the Act of 1947.

Shri Tangamani: I am coming to the Act of 1947. With respect I would like to say that the hon. Minister has not been properly advised about the Act of 1947. That Act nowhere difines picketing. It does not even prevent strikes in certain industries. All that it lays down is the condition that you can go on strike only after giving due notice. The strike is not banned. There is absolutely no mention about picketing. I would like the hon. Minister to go through the Act. He will find that the word "picketing" does not exist there. The Industrial Disputes Act takes away the Combination Act and the principle which he is now adumbrating by referring to article 14. I believe I have said enough about this particular provision.

Coming to sections 129 and 131, you will remember in this House in the year 1958 there were two occasions when the question of military intervention in the strike was raised and

the hon. Speaker was pleased to direct that under the Criminal Procedure Code a magistrate has got every right to summon armed forces. Section 129 authorises the magistrate under certain circumstances to summon, to send for the commander and then the armed forces. The Parliament is absolutely helpless to question whether this calling of the armed forces was justified or not. That is why by clauses 3 and 4, I wanted to invoke the power of Parliament. Whenever the armed forces have been called, certain action has followed. Immediately a committee must be set up and that committee has to submit a report to Parliament so that Parliament will know whether the calling of troops was justified. Now the troops are called at the discretion of the magistrate. We feel that Parliament must be in a position to decide whether it is justified or not. Because, it is not every day that troops are called.

When the troops were called to suppress a strike I think it was the hon. Prime Minister himself who stated that the troops were called in Jamshedpur because the properties had to be protected. Promptly it was retorted by Shri Dange that the properties of the Jamshedpur Iron and Steel factory are not dispersed all over the streets of Jamshedpur. Because, the troops were found parading all the streets, terrorising the workers. So, the whole point is that troops should not be called in to suppress a strike, which has been accepted under the Industrial Disputes Act as a legal strike. That was the limited purpose.

If the hon. Minister had referred to the issues which were raised, I have stated that in the year 1958 in June troops were called in. But the troops did not go and open fire. They created such a terror and then allowed the State police to open fire and kill six people. That happened in Madras. When I referred to these two incidents I really wanted that certain safeguards should be put and that this House should be taken into confidence when troops are called. If the troops are called and nothing happens, we are satisfied. When the troops are called and there is a loss of human life, naturally we are alarmed; naturally, we are agitated. Instead of having a judicial enquiry to go into this firing what I have stated is: let a committee of Members of Parliament or anybody else go into this and report to this House.

There was a mention about collective negotiation. The question of international relations is one of collective negotiation. The whole question of industrial relations is a question of collective negotiations. When once you combine into a body you get some strength. Instead of opening a fire with your strength you are able to command certain influence and get certain other things. That is the object of collective bargaining. That is why I have used the term "in a collective manner". He was using a counterpoise with some other word.

I was also surprised about the arguments on *bona fides*. He must also give credit to me that I do not want exception to be made in all cases. When violence is let loose, and it can be let loose generally on caste and religion, nobody is in a position to control it. The hon. Minister also knows that when communal passions are roused, when casteism is raised in certain parts of the country there is a lot of violence. So, when communal passions are roused, nobody is in a position to control it. Therefore, I say that in such cases violence will be justified for restoring law and order. That point, instead of meeting with the appreciation of the hon. Minister, has met with certain disapproval. I do not want to use any caustic remarks as he has done today.

I have only one more point. Clause 5 of my Bill deals with section 144. Have I at any time stated that there should not be any imposition of section 144? No. All that I have said is when an order is passed—I have said *ex parte* order must have a limited scope; it is also mentioned in my

[Shri Datar]

Bill—in the first instance it should be for a period of 48 hours. Let him say that it should be for a period of seven days. Why should we have an outer limit of two months, which I am opposing? If it is to be extended beyond two days or, if he chooses, beyond seven days, then there must be sufficient reasons. If there are sufficient reasons, as I have already mentioned, like danger to human life, danger to property, if such things are there, then I concede there can be an extension. But if on the report of a police officer or a report of any other officer an *ex parte* order is to be issued, the matter is no longer in the hands of the executive and it must go to an impartial person. That is why I have suggested the State Government. I am not saying that every issue must come to the Central Government. If you see the wording of my clause carefully, I said the State Government must come into the picture and that the High Court, the judiciary, must come into the picture and then if they are satisfied, then and then only the order can be extended.

16 hrs.

That was the purpose. So, as I have stated, because these four sections have been used for suppressing legitimate and lawful agitations and for suppressing even political parties, modifications and safeguards are necessary. That is the limited purpose with which the Bill has been brought before the House.

I am really happy to see that five or six hon. Members who participated in this debate have welcomed it except the hon. Minister who chose to play some other tune.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, at least when the motion is put to the vote of the House there must be quorum.

Mr. Chairman: There is quorum. Anyway, I am having the bell rung. Now there is quorum.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

16.04 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

Mr. Chairman: Before we proceed with the next item of business, I have a brief announcement to make.

I have to inform the House that at 1.50 P.M. today the Speaker received the following telegram from Bombay dated the 24th February, 1961 (the name of the sender not stated in the telegram):

"Shri Prabhu Narain Singh, Member, Lok Sabha, courted arrest defying Police Commissioner's prohibitory orders banning processions and unlawful assemblies to Raj Bhavan on 23rd instant at 7.40. P.M. Details follow. Refused to go on bail on his personal bond."

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The name of the sender is not there?

Mr. Chairman: It has perhaps been mutilated in the course of transmission of the telegram. We will know when we receive the confirmation copy.

16.05 hrs.

HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 23)

by Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Mr. Chairman: We shall now proceed with the next item on the Order Paper. Shri Subiman Ghose..Absent. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 be taken into consideration.

This Bill is very simple and short. It seeks to amend section 23 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (Act 25 of 1935). The amendment which I propose is incorporation of sub-section (3) in section 23 of the Hindu Marriage Act. The new sub-section which I propose runs as under:

> "In any proceedings under this Act, whether defended or not, if the court comes to the finding that the ground of the petition is the ground specified in clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 10, or in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 13 and that such ground is false, it shall grant damages by decree in favour of the person defamed thus in the same proceedings upto a maximum of five thousand rupees, whatever be the fate of the petition on other grounds."

16.07 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*].

As the House knows very well, there are two provisions in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, which deal with judicial separation and divorce. Section 10 deals with judicial separation and one of the grounds on which a spouse can claim judicial separation is given in clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 10. It reads:

> "Every party to a marriage, whether solemnized before or after the commencement of this Act, may present a petition to the district court praying for a decree for judicial separation on the ground that the other party—
>
> * * * *
>
> has, after the solemnization of the marriage, had sexual intercourse with any person other than his or her spouse."

Of course, there are other grounds too, for example, grounds of desertion, grounds pertaining to disease and other things. But this is also one of the grounds on which a spouse can claim judicial separation. Similarly, in section 13 as at present you will find that beside other grounds on which divorce can be claimed one of the grounds is that the other party, namely, the defending spouse, is living in adultery.

It has been seen from experience during the last five years that generally in a petition for either judicial separation or divorce, the party claiming such relief also puts in the ground that the other party is either living in adultery or has committed adultery. This ground is used so loosely that generally it defames the other person. I expect you to consider the effect of this. I believe this Parliament, while passing the Hindu Marriage Act and having this enactment in its supreme wisdom, did appreciate this and brought one of the sections here. That section is section 23, sub-section (2), which lays down:

> "Before proceeding to grant any relief under this Act, it shall be the duty of the court in the first instance, in every case where it is possible so to do, consistently with the nature and circumstances of the case, to make every endeavour to bring about a reconciliation between the parties."

The object of this is that divorce or judicial separation should not be given easily and the competent court should at the outset try to bring about reconciliation between the parties. My respectful submission is that in actual practice it has been extremely difficult to bring about any reconciliation between the parties because of the false and frivolous allegation of the kind which I have just now mentioned. Therefore I submit that if the object of this Act is that divorce should be the ultimate remedy and relief and the court should first try to bring about a compromise and reconciliation between the parties, there should be a deterrent in the Act. That deterrent I have proposed, namely, that wherever an allegation of the kind postulated in clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 10 or in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 13 is made and is proved to be false and

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

frivolous by that forum, namely, the relevant court, then whatever the result of a petition otherwise be the person who makes such defamatory allegations in a false and frivolous manner should be burdened with damages to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

Here it may be stated that the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code apply under section 21 of this Act. The Civil Procedure Code has a provision, Section 35A, which entitles the court to fix compensatory costs where the suit or application is false and frivolous. I concede that position. But, the application of Section 35A would only come in if the suit or the application fails whereas we have got to meet a contingency in circumstances where such a ground is put in or such an allegation is made along with other grounds and the petition may succeed on other grounds. Where a ground of a defamatory nature, which affects the character and the future career of the other defendant comes in, a deterrent is necessary and the power of granting deterrent damages should be given.

It can also be said that there is no bar to other remedies. I am taking a different contingency. It can also be said that a person who is aggrieved, against whom an allegation of the kind is made and has failed and has been held to be false and frivolous, he or she can go to a court of law and criminally prosecute under the law of libel. As the hon. House knows very well and as the hon. lawyer Members know, it will be very difficult. Firstly, it is a sort of a judicial proceeding. Secondly, to establish malice would be very difficult. Thirdly, it would be going to a different forum. It is having a sort of multiplicity of suits. To avoid that, the relevant and the very appropriate forum would be the one that has tried the petition. Because, it will be in a better position to judge whether an allegation of the kind is false or frivolous or not by seeing and appreciating the demeanour of the witnesses and others. If it comes to the conclusion that an allegation of the kind is false and frivolous, which pertains to the character of the other party, or the defending co-respondent, then, the courts should be vested with the power as proposed by me in my amendment, to give a decree for damages, whatever the result otherwise might be.

It may also be stated that there may be a suit for damages. The arguments that I have submitted about the first that is for taking out criminal prosecution equally apply to the suit for damages. Therefore, my respectful submission is that a person who is defamed in an allegation of the kind has got no other remedy except to bear this insult.

We have got to see it from another point of view, from the social aspect. It is very unfortunate that conditions have come to a stage where it is found that we should have an Act of the kind for judicial separation or divorce in Hindu society. For Hindus the marriage tie is sacred and indissoluble. This has been the practice for a long time. It has stood the test of time. But, with change and progress of society, it has been found that in certain circumstances there should be a release between the two on account of the eight reasons that have been given in sections 10 and 13, that is, in regard to judicial separation and also in regard to divorce. I do not contest that. I appreciate that justifiability and the reasonableness of the grounds that have been provided. These should be the grounds. My respectful submission is that it has been seen in our experience, and I believe the hon. Deputy Minister, an eminent lawyer that he is, with all the experience and judicial approach that he can bring to the case, would be aware, that allegations are made indiscriminately, not with a view to get judicial separation or divorce, but with the object of bringing in coercion so that there may be compromise or something of the kind. Therefore, my sub-

mission to this House is that we ought to make a provision of this kind in the Act whereby a person who is defamed in this manner should be protected and there should be a deterrent provision.

There is another aspect to which I have to draw the attention of the hon. House, that is, the set up of the society and the future of the persons who are concerned in such an unfortunate allegation. We have got a provision which says that proceedings of that kind should be *in camera*. As I have already said,—I may repeat with the indulgence of the House—we have also got a provision that there may be an attempt at reconciliation. If there is no deterrent of the kind which I propose, the reconciliation would become impossible. At least, in my experience, I have seen this wherever, in a case of the kind, an allegation of that nature is made in the petition either by the husband or by the wife, despite all efforts by the court, there has never been reconciliation, simply because it is considered, as hon. Members know very well, a sort of mental torture to make an allegation of the kind against the other spouse. Wherever that allegation is made, the relations between the parties get so much estranged, they get so much apart, that the provisions of section 23 subsection (2) become redundant, because of the allegation. Wherever in a petition such an allegation is not there, we have found that there is possibility of a compromise. Without taking much of the time of the House, I submit that the amendment which I have proposed is very simple and tries to meet a lacuna in the Act and it deserves considerations.

My hon. friend Shri Chuni Lal has sent an amendment that this Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion. I have not got the least objection and I accept that amendment also. I hope the hon. Minister would also accept it. This Bill may be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 be taken into consideration."

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I have said that I accept the amendment for circulation.

Shri Chuni Lal (Ambala-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th July, 1961."

Mr. Chairman: Both the amendment and the Bill are before the House.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Mr. Chairman, I oppose the Bill and the amendment thereto.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): How can he oppose without listening to the hon. Member who has put in the amendment?

Mr. Chairman: If he does not want to say anything, what can we do?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He wanted to speak.

Mr. Chairman: Do you want to speak?

Shri Chuni Lal: Yes. I want to speak.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let us listen to his arguments.

श्री चुनीलाल : सभापति महोदय, यह जो हिन्दू मैरिज अमेंडमेंट बिल मेरे लायक दोस्त सरहदी साहब ने इस हाउस में रखी है, उसका मंशा मैं समझता हूं बड़ा नेक है। लेकिन चूंकि इसका सम्बन्ध पबलिक से है इसलिये मैं यह समझता हूं कि इसको सरकुलेशन के लिये भेजा जाना चाहिए ।

मुझे कानून से तो वाकफियत नहीं है लेकिन इस तरह के केसेज मेरे सामने आए हैं जिनमें पार्टीज इस तरह के इल्जामात लगाती हैं और उस सूरत में कोर्ट को उनमें समझौता कराना भी कठिन हो जाता है। जब इस तरह के एलीगेशन किये जाते हैं कैरेक्टर के बारे

[श्री चुनी लाल]

में तो फिर आपस में समझौता नामुमकिन हो जाता है । इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूं कि इस बिल की मंशा नेक होते हुए भी मैं यह जरूरी समझता हूं कि इसको पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिए सर्कुलेट कर दिया जाना चाहिए । मुझे खुशी है कि बिल के मूवर साहब ने मेरे इस अमेंडमेंट को मान लिया है ।

Mr. Chairman: The Bill and the amendment are both before the House:

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I oppose the Bill, and I oppose the amendment. My reasons are these.

Marriage in India, particularly among the Hindus, has been considered for ages a spiritual tie, and as such, there has been, all through attached to it, a certain kind of sanctity which in other human relations is seldom found. It is common knowledge that the more a thing a valued, the more zealously it is guarded. You do not guard a storage of grain, but you guard, and perhaps with an armed guard, a storage of gold or jewels. So, it being a sacred tie beween two persons, it has all through been zealously guarded. It is not only the legal duty of a partner to give the other partner his or her legal due, but it is also a social duty, it is also a part of the marital bond that it should appear to be so. He should give no cause for suspicion that he has been unfaithful.

My hon. friend says that allegations are made wildly. Allegations are never made wildly. The thing is that the situation is changing. What has been spiritual in origin, what has always had something inherently sacred in it has been reduced, in modern conditions, simply to a contractual bond. During transition, many unpleasant things happen, and the woman is generally the sufferer. It is too much to say that the woman sufferer will have the resources to prove the allegation. She is wronged, she feels it, she knows that it is true, but to establish the truth in a court of law is a difficult problem, particularly for a helpless woman. So, to say that the woman should be forced to pay Rs. 5,000 is to say that justice should be denied to her.

It is, I think shocking for any thinking man that such a proposition should be accepted, or seriously considered. Therefore, with these few remarks I request my hon. friend to withdraw the Bill, not to press it, because it would be an almost inhuman act given the shape of legislation.

16.24 hrs.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I support this Bill, and I feel it it a very necessary amendment also.

The previous speaker brought in the idea that marriage is a sacrament under Hindu law.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Everywhere it has been so.

Shri Achar: Yes, but unfortunately we have got an Act already. You have to remember this fact. If it had remained a sacrament, as my hon. friend wants to think, and there was no law on the matter, I can understand the argument. But when there is a specific Act on this branch of law, and when that gives an opportunity to make an allegation, absolutely baseless sometimes, in fact, to coerce the other party—I know it with my own experience.....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Member's own experience, or his experience as a lawyer?

Shri Achar: Experience as a lawyer. I am talking obout the allegations. I do not know why my hon. friends are intrigued about it. I say that we know it as practising lawyers that allegations are sometimes made with the sole object of coercing the other side. Now, what is the amendment that is suggested? It is that if the court comes to the conclusion that the allegation is absolutely false and frivolous and it has been made with

the sole intention of coercing the other party, then the court can make it penal and provide a deterrent punishment for that person. Of course, the benefit of doubt question is also there. It may be that the amount of fine suggested may be a little too high, namely Rs. 5000. That may be a matter for consideration.

I find that an amendment has been moved for circulation of this Bill. I do not know if circulation is at all necessary. Probably, reference to a Select Committee would have been sufficient. Whatever it be, the hon. Member Shri Chuni Lal has moved his amendment and if the hon. Mover accepts it, probably, some public opinion may be obtained on this Bill.

There are certain other things also which will have to be considered. There are other legal aspects of the question also. No doubt, in this Bill, a fine of Rs. 5000 is provided, but under the ordinary law, there are certain other remedies also which probably the party may be entitled to explore. So, an amendment may be necessary to add the words 'without barring any other remedies that the parties may have'. No doubt any averment made in a petition or in a counter-statement is privileged under our civil law. Still, the parties have the right to file a criminal complaint for defamation, for, certainly, it will amount to defamation. Such a right should not be taken away. I am not quite clear whether if we have this provision such a remedy will be barred. That also is an aspect which has to be considered. From that point of view, probably reference of this Bill to a Select Committee would have been sufficient.

So the two main aspects that will have to be considered are whether the punishment provided is too heavy and whether this will have effect on any other law. But one thing is certain, namely that this will have a very salutary effect on the parties. From that point of view, this Bill is not only useful but necessary. It will have a salutary effect on the man or the woman who makes such allegations. More often it happens that it is the man who makes such allegations; sometimes, it may be the woman also that may make such allegations, but those cases may be exceptions. Whatever be the situation, it would have been necessary to consider this aspect of the question.

There is one more aspect which has struck me. The amendment as it has been proposed contemplates such allegations only in the petition. It does not contemplate allegations in the counter-statement that is filed by the other side. It may happen that the person who comes in defence, whether man or woman may also make such allegations. No deterrent penalty is provided for to cover such cases. Such counter-allegations also can be made by persons with the same object, namely somehow to coerce the petitioner to see that the petition is withdrawn. To avoid that contingency also, it is necessary to provide that frivolous and false allegations in a counter-statement also are penal. All these aspects will have to be considered.

No doubt, as the hon. Mover has said, to improve the position of law as it stands, this Bill is a necessary one, but I feel that the aspects which I have mentioned also will have to be considered, and probably some amendments may be necessary to deal with them.

On the whole, I support the Bill.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति जी, हिन्दू समाज में विवाह को निभाना एक बहुत बड़ा धर्म समझा जाता है, यहां तक कि एक समय था, जब कि हिन्दू समाज की बहुत सारी जातियों में जो बहनें नौजवान अवस्था में ही विधवा हो जाती थीं, वे फिर शादी नहीं कर सकती थीं और उनको सारी उम्र दुख में रहना पड़ता था। हिन्दू समाज

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

में विवाह को एक धार्मिक कर्तव्य की दृष्टि से देखा जाता था । मेरा सम्बन्ध किसी ऐसी जाति से नहीं है, जो यह मानती थी कि विवाह की गांठ को इतनी मजबूत समझा जाये कि भगवान भी अगर उनको तोड़ दे, तो भी उसके साथ चिपटा रहा जाये, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बहनें सारी उम्र विधवा रहें । मेरी जाति और मेरे सेक्शन में शुरू से ही इस बात को माना जाता रहा है कि अगर कोई बहन विधवा हो जाये, तो उनके दुःख को ज्यादा दिन तक जारी न रहने दिया जाये । लेकिन एक वक्त आया और कई कारणों से हिन्दू कोड बिल का प्रश्न उठा और इस सदन में उनके छोटे छोटे हिस्से बना कर हमने उसको कानून की शक्ल दी । उनमें से एक हिस्सा हिन्दू विवाह को विच्छेद करने के बारे में भी है । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे समाज में तलाक एक बहुत दूसरे सिरे की बात है । जो समाज विवाह को इतना वजन देता हो और उसका सम्बन्ध धर्म से जोड़ता हो, वहां तलाक के बारे में सोचना कोई बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं है, और न ही कोई सोचता है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं । लेकिन जिस तरह समाज में, देश में और जीवन में और बहुत सारे एक्सिडेंट होते हैं, उस तरह तलाक भी शादी के रिश्ते में एक तरह का एक्सिडेंट होता है । जिन बदकिस्मत घरों में ऐसा एक्सिडेंट होता है और खास तौर पर उन घरों में, जहां पति अपनी पत्नी पर, या पत्नी अपने पति पर अविश्वास करे यहां तक कि वह धर्म से च्युत हो गया है, मैं समझता हूं कि वहां उस रिश्ते को कायम रखना कोई अक्लमन्दी की बात नहीं है । वह पति या पत्नी अदालत में जाये, तो उस रिश्ते को किसी कानून के तहत जारी रखना आज के जमाने में अक्लमन्दी की बात नहीं दिखाई देती है । इसलिये मैं मानता हूं कि जहां तक इस विधेयक का ताल्लुक है, जैसा कि हमारे साथी, श्री सरहदी ने, महसूस किया है, वह बहुत ज्यादा वांछनीय नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि थोड़े बहुत लोग ऐसे होंगे, जो इनका नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं । लेकिन समाज में हर एक कानून का नाजायज फायदा उठाया जायेगा । अगर उसकी रोक करनी है, तो हिन्दुस्तान जैसे मुल्क में पांच हजार जुर्माना रखना कोई समझ की बात नहीं है ।

जहां तक इस बिल को सर्कुलेट करने का सम्बन्ध है, आप जानते हैं कि जो भी बिल सर्कुलेट किया जाता है, उसमें सरकार और देश का हजारों रुपया खर्च हो जाता है । मुझे यह ऐसा अहम चीज नहीं मालूम होती कि इसके बारे में लोगों की राय पूछी जाये । श्री आचार को इस बारे में जाती तजुर्बा है, लेकिन वह तजुर्बा एक वकील के नाते है, पर्सनल लाइफ में जाती तजुर्बा नहीं है । इसी तरह और बहुत सारे साथी वकील हैं, जिनको ऐसे केसिज का तजुर्बा होगा । इसलिए मैं इसको राय जानने के लिये बाहर भेजने की जरूरत नहीं समझता ।

Shri Achar: I want to clarify a point. I said I have personal experience of such allegations,

Mr. Chairman: That is what he is saying.

Shri Achar: I am afraid I am totally misunderstood.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: He has totally misunderstood me.

हमारे मित्र, श्री सरहदी साहब, पंजाब हाई कोर्ट के माने हुए वकील हैं । और भी मेरे साथी हैं, जैसे श्री प्रताप सिंह दौलता हैं और दूसरे स्टेट्स के माने हुए वकील हैं । उनको ऐसे केसिज का तजुर्बा है । इसलिये इस बिल को बाहर लोगों की और वकीलों की राय जानने के लिए सर्कुलेट करने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

मैं इस बिल को प्रवर समिति को भी भेजने की जरूरत नहीं समझता । अगर इसमें

कोई जुर्माना रखना है, तो चार पांच सौ पये का फ़ैसला किया जा सकता है। इसको किसी सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द करने, या देश में जनमत जानने के लिए भेजना कोई समझ की बात नहीं है और न ही यह इतनी अहम बात है

जहां तक इसके उसूल का ताल्लुक है, जिसकी मुखालफत श्री आचार ने की, उस को यह सदन और यह देश मान चुका है। एक चीज ,को जो समाज के लिए किसी तरह से अच्छी नहीं है, देश और समाज में फैलाना अच्छी बात नहीं है, हितकर नहीं है, अहितकर है। वैसे तो इस बिल की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन अगर सरहदी साहब और दूसरे वकील चाहते हैं, तो दो तीन सौ जुर्माना रख दिया जाये और इसके मुताबिक जज साहब फैसला कर दें, तो कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है।

हमारे दोस्त ने कहा कि इस जुर्माने की इसलिये जरूरत है कि इससे समझौता हो जायगा। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बात बिल्कुल ग़लत है। अगर समझौता होने लगे, तो चार हजार रुपया देकर कौन समझौता करेगा। श्री चुनीलाल जी कहते हैं कि झूठी-इल्जाम-तराशी नहीं होगी। इस देश में विवाह को धर्म के नाते बहुत ऊंचा स्थान दिया जाता है और इस तरह के इल्जाम के सिवाये कोई भी भाई विवाह के रिश्ते को तोड़ना नहीं चाहता। जब उसके टूटने का सवाल आता है, तो ऐसे झगड़े की वजह से ही आता है। एक दूसरे पर अविश्वास होता है, तभी लोग तलाक के लिये आते हैं। इसलिये इस बारे में सोच-समझ कर फैसला करना चाहिये, अगर इसको इस शक्ल में मन्जूर किया गया, तो वह पहले बिल के उसूल के विरोध में जायगा। इसलिये मैं इसकी मुखालफ़त करता हूं।

श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता (झज्जर) : जनाबे चेयरमैन साहब, मैं सरहदी साहब के इस बिल की ताईद करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। हम जो वकील लोग हैं, और लेजिस्लेचर भी हैं और पब्लिक की राय लेकर भी आए हैं, समाज में हमारी एक अहम पोजीशन है। जुडिसरी और लेजिस्लेशन में जो कनेक्शन है, वह हमारे जरिये ही है। हमें तजुर्बा है कि इन केसिज में, जो हाई कोर्ट और सेशन्ज कोर्ट में आते हैं—उससे नीचे तो वे आते नहीं —जज साहबान बार बार यह कहते हैं कि यह क्या ला बनाया हुआ है, अपने आपको सुपीरियर बताने के लिये आपने यह ला पास किया हुआ है, यह कैसा ला है, जिस में सुपरफ्लुअस एलीगेशन्ज लगाने के लिये कोई सजा नहीं है। अगर किसी पर कोई एलीगेशन्ज लगाई जाती हैं, तो उस बेचारी, या उस बेचारे, के लिये यह रास्ता खुला है कि वह दावा करे, लेकिन मुकदमे के दौरान लगाई गई एलीगेशन्ज के लिये डीफ़ेमेशन और हर्जाने की बात बनती नहीं है। जिन लोगों को जुडिशरी का तजुर्बा है, सरहदी साहब ने यह बिल लाकर उनकी तर्जुमानी की है। जज साहबान बार बार इस बात को प्वाइंट आउट करते हैं। अभी मुकदमा शुरू होता नहीं कि, जो एक शरीफ घर की औरत है, उस को कहा जाता है कि प्लेंट में, आर्जी-दावे में यह शिकायत है कि वह बदचलन है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उसके मां-बाप फ़ौरन अननर्व हो जाते हैं प्लेंट में जो फ़ालतू की इल्जाम-तराशी की जाती है, वह इन्साफ रास्ते में हायल हो जाती है। उस औरत क मां-बाप पहले ही डर जाते हैं और खाविन्द कहते हैं कि हम इसको ले जाते हैं। और आप इसे अदालत में ज्यादा न कीजिये। तलाक कई बार ऐसे भी हो जाता है, और इस तरह के इल्जामों को साबित करने की जरूरत नहीं होती है, किन्ही और वजूहात पर जो केस होता है वह दिस वे और दैट वे डिसाइड हो जाता है और इसका सबूत देना या न देना बेकार हो कर रह जाता है।

चेयरमैन साहब मैं तजवीज करता हूं कि यहां यह जर्माना एकसेप्ट कर लिया

[श्री प्र० सि० दौलता]

जाये तो बड़ी अच्छी बात है या कुछ न कुछ सजा फिवोलस इल्जामीवादी की हो जाये वर्ना यह सक्युनेट हो जाना चाहिये ।

श्री बाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर-रक्षित- अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, सरदार अजीत सिंह सरहदी जी ने जो एक छोटा सा बिल सदन के समाने रखा है और हिन्दू विवाह एक्ट की धारा २३ में संशोधन करना चाहा है, यह बहुत साधारण सा है । आर्य जाति ने विवाह को एक संस्कार माना है, धर्म माना है । किन्तु सदियों के बाद सारे देश की अवस्था और समाज की अवस्था बदल रही है और बदलती जा रही है । हिन्दू समाज में जो परिवर्तन आ रहे हैं उनके कारण एक प्रकार से हिन्दू विवाह कानून में समाय के अनुसार परिवर्तन करने के उद्देश्य से अनेक बार बिल यहां लाये गये हैं और पास किये गये हैं । किन्तु मैं समझता हूं कि सम्बन्ध विच्छेद कई कारणों से होता है । उनमें से एक कारण सम्बन्धी आचरण लांछन है जिसके आधार पर विच्छेद सम्बन्ध हो सकता है । इस तरह का लांछन एक निर्बल पक्ष पर लगाया जाना बहुत ही हीन कार्य है । उस निर्बल पक्ष के बारे में ही मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा ।

हम देखते हैं कि हमारे समाज में पुरुष वर्ग आज भी नारी वर्ग पर हावी है और नारी समाज आज भी एक विकट अवस्था में है, निर्बल स्थिति में है । मैं एक वकील की तरह से नहीं बल्कि एक साधारण जन की तरह से और एक एसे मनुष्य की तरह से जिसने इस तरह के वाकयात को, इस तरह की घटनाओं को बहुत करीब से देखा है, अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं । आज कोई नहीं कहता कि विवाह का जो रूप बहुत पहले था वही आज है । उसमें परिवर्तन आ रहे हैं और परिवर्तन लाये गय हैं । लेकिन यह देखा गया है कि आम तौर पर अदालत की जो शरण लेता है, वह पुरुष ही होता है । कोई ही नारी यह हिम्मत करती है कि वह कोर्ट में जाये । अगर कोई नारी इस तरह की हिम्मत करती भी है कि सम्बन्ध विच्छेद हो जाये तो पहले तो, इसको इसमें सहायता नहीं मिलती है, समाज उसकी मदद नहीं करता है, और फिर ऊसको गवाह नहीं मिलते हैं। पहले तो वह अदालत में मामला ले जा ही नहीं सकती है और अगर किसी तरह से ले भी जाये तो उसका पक्ष इतना प्रबल नहीं हो पाता है कि उस में किसी प्रकार का सारांश दृष्टिगोचर हो सके ।

हमारे समाज में नारी की क्या स्थिति रही है, उसको कितना आदर का स्थान प्राप्त रहा है, यह मैं आपको बतलाता हूं । कहा गया है :—

यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवता :
यत्रतास्तु न पूज्यन्ते सर्वास्तत्र अफला: क्रिया

इसका अर्थ है कि जहां नारी की पूजा होती है वहां सुख चैन रहता है, और जहां उसकी पूजा नहीं होती है वहां सुख चैन नहीं रहता है । समाज में महिलायें सारा दिन काम में लगी रहती हैं, काम में जुटी रहती हैं, सिसकती रहती हैं, उनकी ओर हमें देखना होगा । वे अगर नई दिल्ली के किसी कोने में रहती हैं जहां का वातावरण शांत वातावरण है, वहां पर भी वे सताई जाती हैं, फिर भले ही उसका रूप दूसरा ही हो । वे पढ़ी लिखी नारियां हो सकती हैं और दूसरा रूप धारण कर सकती हैं लेकिन वे नारियां जो आज भी बे बसी और मजबूरी की हालत में रहती हैं, घरों के अन्दर देवियां बन कर रहती हैं, गृहणियां बन कर रहती हैं, बच्चों का पालन करती हैं सारी गृहस्ती को चलाती हैं, अनेक कष्ट झेलती हैं, उनका भी हमें ध्यान रखना है । उनके साथ भी सम्बन्ध विच्छेद के अनेक कारण हो सकते हैं । एक कारण जिस की ओर हमारे सरहदी साहब ने ध्यान दिलाया है, वह आचरण सम्बन्धी लांछन है । इस के

अलावा ये कारण भी हो सकते हैं कि उसके बच्चा नहीं होता है, लगातार बीमार रहती है, या लड़ती झगड़ती है। ये बातें समझ में आ सकती हैं लेकिन जब यह कहा जाता है कि उसका आचरण खराब है, उसका दूसरे पुरुष से सम्बन्ध है, वह व्यभिचारिणी है, तो यह एक गम्भीर आरोप है। पुरुष तो व्यभिचार की दृष्टि से बहुत ऊपर उठ जाता है और कई उल्टे सीधे काम कर सकता है। हमारे यहां एक कहावत है कि आदमी हजार दीवारें लांघ सकता है लेकिन एक देवी एक छोटा सा ओटा नहीं लांघ सकती है। ओटा होता है एक छोटी सी दीवार। आदमी तो बड़ी बड़ी दीवारें कूद सकता है लेकिन नारी छोटी सी दीवार नहीं कूद सकती है। कोई किसी को भी डराये, कोई किसी को भी धमकाये, लेकिन जिस के अन्दर जरा सा दुःख दर्द को समझने की शक्ति है, नारी के हृदय को समझने की शक्ति है, उसी तरह से जैसे नारी नारी के दुःख को समझती है, उसके दर्द को समझती है, वह पुरुष ऐसा व्यवहार नहीं कर सकता।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : आदमी के खिलाफ इल्जाम लगाया जाये तो ?

श्री काल्मीकी : अगर आदमी के द्वारा नारी के खिलाफ इल्जाम लगाये जाते हैं और मामला अदालत में पेश किया जाता है, उसमें सभी कारण लिखे जाते हैं और यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि उसने आचरण सम्बन्धी जो लांछन लगाये हैं वे गलत हैं तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि उस पर कोई जुर्माना इस तरह का न लगाया जाये और नारी को हरजाना न दिलाया जाये। नारी के पास कुछ भी नहीं है सिवाय अपने सम्मान के, सिवाय अपनी इज्जत के सिवाय अपनी अस्मत के, अपनी आबरू के। चौधरी रणवीर सिंह साहब कह रहे थे कि जो नारी है....

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : दोनों पर लागू होता है।

श्री काल्मीकी : दोनो पर लागू नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं दूसरे पक्ष को लेता हूं। मैं केवल नारी पक्ष को लेता हूं। अगर उस पर कोई आचरण सम्बन्धी इल्जाम लगाया जाता है और वह अदालत की राय में गलत साबित होता है तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि पांच हजार तो क्या दस हजार उसको हरजाने के रूप में न पदलवाया जाये।

श्री चुनी लाल जी ने एक संशोधन पेश किया है कि इस को सर्क्यूलेट किया जाये। उसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं आचार साहब के प्रस्ताव को मानता हूं कि कोई सिलैक्ट कमेटी हाउस के मेम्बर साहबान की इस पर विचार कर लें।

मैं यकीनी तौर से इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं। मेरे मस्तिष्क में दूसरी पार्टी का मतलब केवल नारी से है। नारी का मामला तो बहुत कम चलता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आज के वाकयात को देखते हुये अवश्य ही उसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाये और मैं चाहता हूं कि यह हाउस इस बिल को मंजूर करे। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं।

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I may say that on behalf of Government I accept the motion for circulation of the Bill to elicit public opinion. But I would also make it very clear that Government do not regard themselves committed to any part of it either in principle or in detail. Complaints have been very often expressed in this House that we have not encouraged legislation by private Members. Whatever justification there was for any such impression till now, I intend to make it clear that Government will always view it with very great sympathy and will attempt, in so far as it lies within their power, to help the private Members in undertaking legislation. After all they have also a part to play. The activities of the Private Members' legislation would naturally be

[Shri Hajarnavis]

confined in the first instance to the personal laws. These personal laws must change so as to adjust themselves with the progressive public opinion. And how can public opinion exercise itself except through hon. Members here? Government cannot regard themselves in any manner as sensors or in any manner as the final authority so far as public opinion is concerned.

16.51 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, where two views are possible, where Government do not *prima facie* regard that a particular legislation is something which ought not to occupy any time of the House, speaking for myself, I would regard it a good practice on behalf of Government that, we take steps to elicit public opinion on it. I am glad to say that this is the course which we have decided to follow in this particular case.

Coming to the merits of the case, again speaking for myself I find myself in very great sympathy with the sentiment behind this Bill. I am quite sure it will find an echo in every Hindu heart. As has been said, chastity of a Hindu woman is one of the noblest sentiments which has been evolved through the centuries by the Hindu culture. Chastity of a Hindu woman is not a mere obligation or duty which that individual owes to her spouse. It is something which is one of her most priceless personal possessions. It is not a mere duty or obligation, as it is sometimes vulgarly put, of keeping the bed of the husband unsullied. No one can take it from her, not even her own husband.

Personally speaking, I have very great sympathy for the sentiment expressed in the Bill. If marriage as an institution has survived, if marriage is one of the stable institutions of Hindu society, it is because it is based upon this sentiment which is the common heritage of whole of Hindu society. I therefore, would support the principle of the Bill. But as has been admitted with great fairness by the mover, the matter is already covered by certain provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. The only question is, in this particular case, if an allegation happens to be false and frivolous, whether it should be liable to be compensated by a larger measure of damages. That is a fact which, as I said, would depend upon the general public opinion. That is the limited question which in fact would be referred to public opinion, because as I pointed out, section 35A is wide enough to cover a case like this.

With these brief remarks, I would accept the motion for circulation which has been made.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I only rise to thank the hon. Deputy Minister and the Government, firstly, for accepting the Bill in the amended form, i.e., that it should be circulated for eliciting public opinion and, secondly for the kindness shown by laying down a policy that encouragement would be given to private members to bring forward Bills of this kind. I am also grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and spoken in favour of it or against it.

Mr. Speaker: I will put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th July, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

16.56 hrs.

ABOLITION OF SUPPLY OF LABOUR THROUGH CONTRACTORS BILL

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to abolish the system of supply of labour through

a middleman or a contractor be taken into consideration."

In the last session I discussed a similar problem under the Bill the Abolition of Employment of Casual Labour Bill. The present Bill appertains to the abolition of recruiting labour through intermediaries. The main difference between the casual labour and the contractor's labour is that the casual labour may be employed directly by the employers but in case of contractor's labour the workers are not only casual but they have got no direct relationship with the employers and they are employed through the intermediaries.

I would like to give some background of this system, how the system came into existence, how the employment of labour through intermediaries came into existence. In the early days of the 20th centuary when the industrialisation had just begun it was very difficult to recruit labour at the gate. So the industries had to appoint their agents or middleman to recruit labour from other places and bring them to the industries.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will continue his speech next time.

16.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 27, 1961/Phalguna 8, 1882 (Saka).

[*Friday, February 24, 1961/Phalguna 5, 1882 Saka,*]

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281	Rural Universities	1743—46
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295	Sugar surplus	1781-82
297	Cooperative farming	1782
298	Air Traffic	1782-83
299	Kandla Port	1783-84
300	Mobile Libraries on Railways	1784-85
301	Telegrams	1785
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303	Telephone system in Srinagar	1786-87
304	Farakka Barrage	1787
305	Wheat consignment from U.S.A. under P.L. 480 programme	1788
306	B.C.G.	1788-89
307	Ferry services between India and Ceylon	1789-90
308	Agmark	1790—92
309	Thefts at Clacutta docks	1791-92
310	Soil conservation works	1793
311	Hydrogenated oils	1793
312	Overpayment to contractors on S.E. Railway	1794
313	Fishing harbours in Kerala	1794-95
314	Export of sugar to U.S.A.	1795

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473	Primary schools on S. Railway	1798-99
474	Hybrid ducks and Fowls	1799
475	Porters at Puri station	1799-1800
476	Post Office in rented buildings in Kolhapur Distt.	1800
477	Tourism in Maharashtra	1800-01
478	Cloves and Cinamon	1802
479	Fisheries in Madras	1802-03
480	Primary Health Centres in Himachal Pradesh	1803
481	Water coollers on N. Railway stations	1803
482	Tungabhadra High Level canal	1803-04
483	Upper Sileru project	1804-05
484	Forest Development in Rajasthan	1805
485	Robberies on Western Railway	1805-06
486	Aid to Rajasthan by National Co-operative Development and warehousing Board	1806-07
487	Telegraph offices in Rajasthan	1807
488	Bridges in Rajasthan	1807-08
489	Conductors in Dehra Dun-Bombay Express	1808
490	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees	1808—10
491	Quarters for Western Railway employees	1809—11
492	Extra-Departmental employees of P. & T.	1811-12
493	Gwalior-Shivpuri line	1812
494	Intermediate ports	1812—14
495	Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun	1814

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U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
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497	Electricity in Leh area	1815-16
498	Family Planning	1816
499	Pay Commission's Report	1816-17
500	Refresher course in Ayurveda	1817-18
501	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	1818
502	Urban water supply in Kerala	1818-19
503	Game licences issued in Himachal Pradesh	1819
504	Tourist facilities in Himachal Pradesh	1819-20
505	Tourists who visited Himachal Pradesh	1820-21
506	Vokatu canal in Himachal Pradesh	1821
507	Export of Ayurvedic drugs	1821-22
508	Free trade zone near Clacutta	1822
509	Allotment of Fertilizers to Orissa	1822-23
510	Poultry Development	1823
511	Regional Arecanut Research Station	1824
512	Leprosy control in Orissa	1824
513	Gangmen killed by train	1825
514	Train accident near Baghauli Station	1825-26
515	Production of foodgrains in Assam	1826
516	Soil conservation	1827
517	Central Board of Forestry	1827
518	Electric traction	1828
519	Farming tools	1828
520	Cast iron sleepers for railways	1828-29
521	Petromax lights at N.E. railway stations	1829
522	Steel scrap	1829-30
523	Primary schools	1830
524	Railway Protection Force	1831
525	Rural Electrification in Gujarat.	1831-32
526	Seminar on Ayurvedic drugs	1832-33
527	Package programme	1833
528	Track renewal	1834
529	Projects on Krishna and and Godavari	1834-35
530	Heart failure	1835
531	Technical training schools on Railways	1836
532	Calcutta Port Officer	1836-37
533	Telephones at Bhadrak and Balasore stations	1837-38
534	Payment of dues to land owners	1838
535	General strike on Railways	1838-39
536	Irrigation wells	1839-40
537	Afro-Asian Conference	1840-41
538	Small-Pox vaccine plant	1341-42
539	Railway siding near Katni	1843-44
540	P. & T. Department Examination	1844
541	Shortage of steel for Rajasthan	1845
542	Wagons owned by N. Railway	1845-46
543	Block Development officer	1846
544	P. & T. Offices	1846

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 1847

A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section 6 of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

(1) G.S.R. No. 1 dated the 2nd January, 1961

(2) The Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 48 dated the 14th January, 1961

(3) The Sugarcane (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 49 dated the 14th January, 1961

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED 1847

Thirty-third Report was presented.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 1847

Hundered and Seventh Report was presented.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1960-61. 1850—1933

Further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1960-61 concluded and the demands were voted in full